Chicago Tribune.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the Postal Bill in the Senate.

DEFEAT OF MR. TRUMBULL'S SALARY AMENDMENT.

Appointment of Judge Walter B. Scates as Collector of Chicago.

Gen. Oscar L. Mann Appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Chicago District

JEFF. DAVIS INDICTED AT NORFOLK FOR TREASON.

The Trial to Take Place Early in June.

The New Albany Murder Trial.

Evidence Closed and Arguments Commenced.

Reception of Head Centre Stephens at New York.

Resignation of O'Mahoney and Removal of Killian.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Bad Showing for Interested Depositors.

The New York Press on the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.

CHICAGO APPOINTMENTS.

The Chicago Collectorship was filled to-day by the appointment, in accordance with last night's intimation, of Judge Walter B. Scates. General Oscar L. Mann, the other recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for this post, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois District *vice* Geo. Schneider, removed. With respect to this appointment, it is proper to say that Gen. Mann, who entered the service in 1861, as Lieut. Col. of the Thirty-Ninth Illinois, was not an applicant therefor, and that it was made without suggestion on the part of himself or his friends. The President has expressed, or heretofore stated, a purpose to make a change in the Chicago offices under his control, and to give them to persons who had served in the army. He makes General Mann's appointment partly, it is understood, on this ground, and is already looking about for a suitable soldier for District Attorney. Nothing has been said, so far as is known, about the Postmastership.

THE TRUMBULL AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The Senate has finally disposed of the Trumbull amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill, having rejected it this evening by seven majority. Nine entire days have been spent in the consideration of the measure, and the discussion will be renewed at some future day on Mr. Henderson's bill, which involves the same object. Two speeches were made to-day, and the question was then taken with the following result:

YEAS AND NAYS.

Yeas—Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade.—16.

Nays—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson.—23.

The amendment was originally added to the bill on the second instant, by a vote of 19 to 11. The only Senators who appear on the record as having changed their votes are Poland and Wilson, the rejection having been secured to-day by the votes of Senators who were absent when the amendment was adopted.

MR. HENDERSON'S BILL.

The bill of Mr. Henderson, brought forward to take the place of the rejected amendment, has been sent to the Judiciary Committee for examination. When it will be reported is not known.

FRED. DOUGLAS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The view taken by the colored people of the constitutional amendment passed by the House yesterday is indicated in a letter, written a week ago by Fred Douglas, of which the following is an extract:

"The plan of reconstruction submitted to Congress by the Reconstruction Committee is, in its main features, a trinkled abandonment of the colored people of the South to the tender mercies of their old masters, the traitors and rebels, since it leaves the question of their enfranchisement to depend upon the disposition of the white people of the South. It is true, that this plan supplies a motive, temptation, by holding out increased representation as the reward of the extending of the suffrage, but I have no confidence in the plan as a means of enfranchisement. It does not mention color or race as a criterion of rights, and in so far it is to be commended; but it does nevertheless leave it with the whites of the South to say whether the black people shall be enfranchised or not. It delivers us into the hands of our bitterest enemies—the people against whom we have fought, and the people whom we have most offended, the people whose wrath is kindled against us because of our loyalty to the Federal Government. When the war raged, the Federal Government did not then leave to the Southern whites to decide whether the black man should use the bayonet. The North could take the responsibility then. State rights then were entirely secondary to national safety. That was all right; but if right then to arm the negro to protect the Government, it is equally right now to give the negro ballots with which to protect themselves.

MUSTER OUT.

The Secretary of War has ordered the immediate muster out of all surgeons and assistant surgeons of volunteers whose services can possibly be dispensed with. This will embrace nearly two-thirds of all now remaining in the service.

PARDONS.

Twenty pardons were issued to-day from the Attorney General's office to rebels, under the provisions of the first and thirteenth sections of the amnesty proclamation. The number of applications under these sections remaining to be acted upon is very small.

THE BANK SWINDLE.

The Merchants' National Bank swindle is still undergoing investigation, both by the Treasury and War Departments. A number of witnesses were examined to-day, among them Mr. Sherman, the cashier of the defunct institution. The whole affair from beginning to end was a swindle. The following is a statement of the indebtedness of the bank to the Government, as taken from the books of the bank: Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States $38,986.99; to the credit of seven paymasters, $614,435.37; to the credit of other Government disbursing officers and agents, $90,980.01; total $763,813.37. Of the above amount $589,134.67 were deposited between the 20th of April and 5th of May, the date of the failure of the bank. Among the depositors having in their keeping Government funds, were H. A. Risley, Supervising General Agent of the Treasury, who had there $24,543; Elijah Sellers, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, nearly $50,000; and Trea. J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk Treasury Department, upwards of $25,000; all of the last mentioned sums were deposited within six to three days previous to the failure of the bank, and after its shaky condition was known to nearly every bank officer and clerk in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The Government officer investigating the matter thinks that if the Government realizes $5,000 from the assets of the concern, exclusive of the $100,000 held as security for Government deposits, it will be extremely fortunate. A considerable number of officers and soldiers have been victimized. The firm of Sayre & Co., it appears, are indebted to the bank $750,000.

ARRESTED.

Richard Russeau, the hopeful son of Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, Member of Congress from Kentucky, was arrested and held to bail yesterday for flourishing a pistol in the streets and threatening to kill Yankees. He was finally pacified by an unarmed individual of the latter class, who seized him from behind and by a gently persuasive gripe persuaded him to surrender the dangerous weapon, but not until he had snapped it several times.

THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRE DISCREDITED.

The San Francisco despatch announcing the capture by Indians of Fort Goodwin, in Arizona Territory, and the massacre of the garrison, is discredited here. A gentleman who has just arrived from Colorado, and who is thoroughly acquainted with affairs in Arizona, states that there are not two thousand Indians in the Territory. The Apaches are the only tribe against whom the Government is waging war, and the largest number of warriors they could gather would not be more than six or seven hundred. At this season of the year when subsistence is scarce, it is almost impossible for them to concentrate their forces, and two hundred is a very large force at any time. They generally range in bands from twenty to thirty. A large band of them could not subsist for more than two or three days in the country about Fort Goodwin.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL PHILLIPS.

Strong efforts are again being made to have United States Marshal Phillips, of the Southern District of Illinois, removed, and Col. John Logan, uncle of Gen. Logan, appointed in his place. Those moving in it are confident of success.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

It is reported that special committees in both Houses will be appointed to inquire into the management of the National Banks designated as Government depositories.

MISSISSIPPI TONNAGE TAX.

The Treasury Department has received information that the Legislature of Mississippi has passed a law levying a tonnage tax of $250 per year upon all steamers plying to her ports, and of $100 upon all sailing vessels above 100 tons burden. The Sheriffs of the different Counties are charged with the execution of the law. Its enforcement is resisted by the owners and masters of vessels on the ground that it conflicts with the provision of the Constitution declaring that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty or tonnage. Two or three steamers have already been seized by the State authorities for refusing to pay the taxes. The case has been referred to the Department for settlement.

[illegible]

ABOLITION OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has instructed the Military Department Commanders to abolish districts under their command as rapidly as circumstances will permit. In some cases he has recommended consolidation of districts into a military post.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Radical Meeting Yesterday—The Resolutions Adopted—Railroad Suit—Knights Templar Celebration.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 11.

The enthusiastic success of the Radical demonstration last night is the talk among Unionists to-day. It has stiffened the knees of many who were disposed to lean toward the Conservatives. Gov. Oglesby's speech is regarded as a fine effort. His promise to return to Missouri and make another speech some day was rapturously applauded. Gov. Fletcher most emphatically told the people that the laws of the State, organic as statutory, must and should be enforced, cost what it may. He meant that they should be, and intended to see that they were in letter and spirit. This portion, as indeed all the Governor's speech, was received with great applause.

A band of the self-called law and order party posted themselves on the outskirts of the meeting last night and attempted to break it up, as their masters are now trying to break down the laws of the State. The job, however, was too heavy for them. The meeting was too large and unwieldy, and they could not handle it. The disturbance was a mere ripple on the surface of the multitude, and those who played the ruffian got paid by being escorted to the police station. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the question of the reconstruction of rebellious States belonging to the people, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive, we do not approve of the attempt of the Executive to organize and recognize the existence of State Governments in those States without the consent of Congress; [illegible]

Resolved, That we highly reprobate the policy of placing the Government of a State to be reconstructed in the hands of those who have participated in the rebellion against the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we are unalterably fixed in our opposition to the admission to seats in the National Legislature of persons who have actively participated in the rebellion, until all questions growing out of it are settled.

Resolved, That the wisdom and firmness of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, as displayed in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto of the President, meets the warm approval of all true friends of freedom and liberty.

Resolved, That we regard it as the only true policy not to admit any representatives of late rebel States into the National Legislature until we have ample guarantees for a truly republican form of government in the future, and we are entirely opposed to the repeal or modification of the so-called Congressional test oath.

Resolved, That the national policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle [illegible]

Resolved, That we are not opposed to, but are in favor of an amendment to our State Constitution that can more perfectly guarantee the citizen in the enjoyment of his civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we hold to the duty of Congress not to adjourn before the 4th of March, 1877, unless the reconstruction of the Union has been settled before that time, on true principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, accompanied by the Mayor, paid a visit to the Fair Grounds and other points of interest this morning. He left this afternoon for Springfield.

About five o'clock last evening, the drug store corner of Third and Market streets, escaped a conflagration by a very narrow chance. A can of naptha took fire from a lamp, and immediately the flames and smoke nearly filled the room. A policeman ran to give the alarm, but Capt. Hall, who saw the danger, rushed in, and seizing the blazing can, threw it out into the street, and thus preventing a disastrous fire. His hands were blistered by the flame.

In the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, in the suit of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad vs. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, for damages claimed by the plaintiffs in consequence of the construction of depot grounds by the defendant, the court rendered a verdict for the defendant. A motion has been made for a new trial.

The Knights Templar of Memphis and St. Louis celebrated Ascension Day with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

[illegible]

The New York Press on the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The *Post* says, editorially, of the action of the House on the Reconstruction Report, "that the first and fourth sections are expedient and necessary. The third section, which excludes from suffrage all the Southern people disfranchises the masses [illegible]"

[illegible]

FENIANA.

Arrival and Reception of Head Centre Stephens in New York—Killian Issues a War Bulletin—Resignation of O'Mahoney—Removal of Killian—Personnel of the Head Centre.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenians, who arrived here yesterday, was met on his arrival by a committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, and by thousands of Irishmen who were anxiously waiting for his arrival. He proceeded from the wharf to the Metropolitan Hotel, followed by the crowd, where he will remain for the present. Mr. Stephens remained in his room, conversing with the committee and receiving the calls of such friends as he chose to meet, in familiar conversation with the reporters of the press. Mr. Stephens gave a few hints of the object of his mission, and confidently asserted that the Irish army would fight on their own soil ere the expiration of the present year. The Committee of Arrangements expect the Common Council to give Mr. Stephens a reception. There will also be a grand demonstration at Jones' Woods, when the head centre will fully explain the object of his mission to this country.

Mr. Stephens was serenaded by the 69th regiment. Colonel O'Mahoney, who arrived at his hotel about midnight. Mr. Stephens made a short address, not lasting over ten minutes. His manner of delivery was slow, and his voice so indistinct as to be scarcely heard. He said he did not belong to any party, but came here to unite all the Irish people, and he should let no one be accused until he was fairly tried and found guilty. [illegible]

Mr. B. Doran Killian has issued a war bulletin to the Brotherhood in which he states that he has made no report of his action in Eastport, because the public should not know everything connected with war purposes until the action proposed is defeated or successful. But he proceeds to state that his operations on the Eastern border he only temporarily baulked, not defeated. He concludes by stating that he and Mr. O'Mahoney are on the best of terms—not enemies, as public report has it.

Col. O'Mahoney resigned his position as Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, which was accepted by the Chief Executive, Stephens. Mr. Killian has been removed, as Treasurer.

[illegible]

Col. Roberts had a cordial interview this afternoon.

It is proposed to hold a meeting at Jones' Wood, at which Mr. Stephens will make an address, and a committee was appointed this afternoon to make arrangements for such a gathering. It will not take place, however, until the important work of bringing together the different factions of the organization has been consummated.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Legislative—Passage of a Bill Giving Civil Rights to the Freedmen—The Metropolitan Police Bill—Guerilla Pardoned—Indignation Meeting at Chattanooga.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 11.

In the Senate there was no business of general importance.

In the House the Metropolitan Police Bill was, on motion of S. M. Finnell, of Maury, referred to a joint select committee, consisting of seven members from the House and six from the Senate. All papers and memorials were rendered to this committee, and it was understood that they would specially consider the propriety of excepting Nashville from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Arnell's bill, conferring civil rights upon freedmen, was taken up. Messrs. Duggan and Williams opposed the bill, the former presenting an anti-negro argument with much force and point.

Pleasant Williams, of Carter, offered an amendment that the law should not be so construed as to permit colored men to sit on juries. Upon this, Mr. Arnell took the floor and made a speech which would not dishonor any legislative assembly in America. The following is an imperfect synopsis:

"This is a bill to maintain freedom. We are engaged in a great work—the relaying of the foundation of the State. Let justice and humanity be the corner-stone. The bill is no party measure; it is the embodiment of a principle that comes recommended to us by the highest authority. First it has the sanction of the great and patriotic Congress of the United States. Yes the great and patriotic, though snarled at by little curs, and abused by weak heads, co-operating with impure hearts. Second it has the endorsement of President Johnson. He says that it ought to be a State, but not a National law. As a legislature, we find ourselves in an enviable position. If we are friends to Congress we have its emphatic sanction; if we are friends to the President, we have his endorsement; if we are friends to both, there is no conflict between us. As a thorn to prick us onward to our duty, we have the action of the Georgia Legislature. The Louisville Journal recommends it for Kentucky. Third, it is our own testimony, law and declared terms. It has a concluding provision for the benefit of paupers, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the lunatic and the apprentices. I will not insult the House by argument on this point. I beg the House not to refuse the principle of civil rights, or the beneficent charity conferred by this bill to be disfigured by prejudice and littleness. The bill is right and ought to pass for two reasons: first, it is enlightened legislation, and upon a vexed question. Second, it is for the interest of the South. There is also a special reason. Let it be made, read and known of all men that while the mad, drunken, fiendish spirit of rebellion was drenching Memphis with blood, the Union Legislature of Tennessee was declaring civil rights and making provision for the deaf, the blind and the lunatic."

The riot at Memphis was a wicked, unprovoked, demoniac outrage upon the blacks, a second Fort Pillow. Let us rebuke the spirit manifested there by the exalted character of our legislation there, and let us never forget we are the prominent actors in an era of transcendent light. Let us set aside all effete surrounding prejudices, and establish Government for the freedom of man.

J. S. Mullery, of Robinson, made an eloquent speech upon the same side, but the ablest and ungracious amendment prevailed by one majority—30 to 29.

A. L. Warren, Copperhead, from McNairy, moved to amend by providing that the bill should not be so construed as to permit colored children to attend schools with white. Adopted by a close vote. The previous question was then ordered, and the bill brought upon its third reading, passed—52 to 26.

The Local Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill, met this evening. Senator Basson and others argued ably for the bill as it came from the Senate. General Thomas was present at the meeting by request of the Committee. He spoke in terms of approval of the present city government of Nashville, but heartily favored the Metropolitan Police System on general principles.

A vote was taken and stood ten in favor of the bill and three against it. Those who voted against it were: Elliott, Foster and Moss, all from the House. So the bill will be reported back to the House with the recommendation that it pass as it came from the Senate, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga being embraced in its provisions.

Bishop Clark, Gov. Brownlow, and other dignitaries of the loyal Methodist Church left the city today in a special train to attend the session of the Holston Conference, which meets at Greeneville, in East Tennessee, next Tuesday.

Elijah Alsop, the guerilla who was sentenced by the military commission, last May, to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was released by order of General Thomas to-day, on petition of citizens of Lawrence County, to which Alsop belongs.

A difficulty occurred at Gainesville, Marshall County, on Monday, J. M. Hood, shooting Henry Knight with a pistol, killing him instantly.

An indignation meeting was held at Chattanooga last night to denounce the Metropolitan Police Bill. It is sufficient to say it was addressed, and adopted resolutions presented by played-out bolters.

Col. Geer, who was to start on an exploring tour up Emory River yesterday, has been detained at Chattanooga by heavy rains.

The river is three feet, and falling. The departures are the Mercury for Louisville, and the Tycoon for Cairo.

The rain last night was unimportant here, but it is said that there was a heavy fall on the head waters of the Cumberland.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Particulars of the Failure of Messrs. Blain & Co.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The results of the failure of Messrs. Blain & Co., of this city, already known to the public, to the amount of [illegible] prove to have been more disastrous [illegible]

BALTIMORE, May 11.—A fire took place this morning on the wharves in the rear of No. 104 Pratt street, which destroyed property to the amount of $20,000. Among the principal losers are Franklin Snow & Co. [illegible] Freeman & Co. Their losses are mostly insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burning of an Oil Refinery—Naval Order—Anniversary Meetings—Sale of Famous Trotting Horse Dexter.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The oil refinery of Messrs. [illegible] in South Brooklyn, was destroyed [illegible]

[illegible]

Jeff. Davis Indicted for Treason.

NORFOLK, VA., May 11.—Late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court in session in this city, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June to meet in Richmond. [illegible]

NORFOLK, May 11.—Judge Underwood [illegible] copy of the bill of indictment against Jeff Davis.

[illegible]

THE NEWLAND MURDER TRIAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Medical Testimony in support of the Plea of Insanity—The Closing Arguments—Case Continued till to-day.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ALBANY, May 11.

The Court met at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment, and continued the examination of testimony for defence.

Dr. Jones Sloan, of New Albany, a physician of extensive experience, testified in regard to the character of mania as to perversion of the intellect, and expressed his opinion, based upon the testimony which had been adduced in the case, that Dr. Newland was insane at the time of the commission of the crime.

[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Correspondence—A [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand [illegible]

WANTED—Nice furniture in exchange for good land, [illegible]

WANTED—Business—The advertiser, having $1,000 cash, wishes to buy an interest in [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small [illegible]

WANTED—Music Pupils—A [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—Gentlemen [illegible]

WANTED—To Capitalists—The advertiser [illegible]

WANTED—Solicitors—Male and female [illegible]

WANTED—Enterprising men, [illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange for [illegible]

WANTED—To sell a note for [illegible]

WANTED—An Engine and Boiler [illegible]

WANTED—Cheap lands in Iowa [illegible]

WANTED—Information—Of my [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having from [illegible]

WANTED—I will furnish a substantial [illegible]

WANTED—Steady Employment [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase—The [illegible]

WANTED—To Hire—A suite of [illegible]

WANTED—All that would have [illegible]

WANTED—Pupils in Photography [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every county [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Profitable employment [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1.50 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—If [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To read [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—New book [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Now ready [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and female [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$50 per month [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—A few more [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To canvass [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class Salesman [illegible]

WANTED—One good Salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—A man to take an [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman ac[illegible]

WANTED—A porter acquainted [illegible]

WANTED—A Bookbinder who [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—250 [illegible]

WANTED—Coopers—We can [illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for [illegible]

WANTED—A Matress maker. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—A [illegible]

WANTED—An Engineer—Who [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Man to [illegible]

WANTED—A competent gardener [illegible]

WANTED—First-class canvassers [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—A steady [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Situations—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—Ashore [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situations—For [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A young [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—At 241 West [illegible]

WANTED—Girl—To do plain [illegible]

WANTED—Employment—For [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do [illegible]

WANTED—First class Button[illegible]

WANTED—A good kitchen Girl [illegible]

WANTED—Diningroom Girls—[illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner—A [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a well [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A medium [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A young [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—Near Central Depot, on [illegible]

FOUND—Left at 396 Michigan [illegible]

FOUND—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted—A young [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—Day [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 81 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, [illegible] (SATURDAY) evening at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] By order of the W. M. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Meeting of Waubansia Lodge [illegible] (SATURDAY) evening, [illegible] Work on the M. M. Degree. [illegible] STONE, W. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of Wm. Brink & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. George J. Brink is authorized to collect all debts due, and to settle all claims against the said firm. WILLIAM BRINK, GEORGE J. BRINK. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1866.

Liverpool and New York. Cabin passage $90 and $100; Steerage $35 and $40—by Inman Mail Line twice a week. No delays. Through tickets between chief places in Europe and United States. JNO. WARRACK, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago. JOHN G. DALE, New York.

O'BRIEN GIVES 10,000 Dollars FOR ONE DOLLAR. Inquire About Him. ☞ 25 Tickets for $21.50.

DR. ROGERS PRICE, M. D., F. R. S., M. R. C. S., Oculist of London, England, may be consulted on Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Chronic Diseases, Blood Diseases, Eruptions, Ague, Consumption, Asthma, Rheumatism. Cancer cured in 12 hours, no after-return. Consultation free. [illegible] Office, Room 14, No. 194 South Clark street, Chicago. P. O. Box 1763.

26-INCH SURFACER For sale for three days, one 26-inch Surfacer, FAY'S PATENT. Has been run but six months. IN PERFECT ORDER. Price $350, cash. Take quick, if you want it. Address Box 3335.

JUST PUBLISHED. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN ON IRISH NATIONALITY. And the Fenian Brotherhood; Protection to American Industry vs. British Free Trade; The Pacific Railway, etc., etc. A neat pamphlet of 120 pages. Price 50 cents. For sale by Booksellers.

BREWERY FOR SALE AT OIL CITY, PA. J. H. Kump's Steam Ale Brewery, situated in the centre of the Oil region, [illegible] Price Twenty Thousand Dollars, including real estate, barrels, teams and stock on hand. For further particulars inquire at Brewery, or address J. H. KUMP, Oil City, Pa.

Dr. Smith's ELECTRIC OIL Philadelphia SEE DR. SMITH'S Advertisement inside. It is worth cutting out and SAVING. Every one should read it and save it. P. O. Box 595, Chicago.

Notice to Passengers. The Steamship "City of Paris" will leave New York precisely at [illegible] on Saturday, 19th of May, Chicago passengers should start not later than [illegible] train previous Wednesday. JNO. WARRACK, 51 Dearborn street. JOHN G. DALE, New York.

California. Reduced fares by Mail line the [illegible] [illegible] Western Agency, 51 Dearborn street, Chicago. F. W. FELLOWS, Vice Pres't, N. Y.

THE RINK. This building, so admirably adapted for Fairs, Festivals, Concerts, Balls, etc., will be for rent UNTIL JUNE FIRST, on reasonable terms. [illegible] From the 1st of June the Rink will be rented to the highest bidder for the balance of the season.

THE PEOPLE OF CHICAGO ALL BUY THEIR **CONCERT TICKETS** AT **O'BRIEN'S,** They believe he will do what he advertises. ☞ 50 Tickets for $42.50. ☞ 100 Tickets for $85.

THE CHOLERA. Its history, course and treatment. Opinions of over forty celebrated physicians of Europe and America on the Cause, Prevention and Cure of Asiatic Cholera. Dealers will please send their orders early. Sales immense. Single Copies 50 cents. Published by the Western News Company, cor. Madison and Dearborn streets.

EYE & EAR. FF. UNDERWOOD, Consulting and Operative Surgeon for all diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear, 124 Randolph-st., Chicago. Cross-eyes straightened in one minute. Also French Artificial Eyes constantly on hand.

Kerosene Lamps. POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street.

CEDAR CAMPHOR Is cheapest, pleasantest, most desirable as defence against Clothes-Moths. Druggists everywhere sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factorers, Boston.

$20,000 To loan on first-class city mortgages for three or five years, at ten per cent interest. GALLUP & PEABODY, 19 Portland Block.

Western Marine & Fire Ins. Co. DIVIDEND.—A further Dividend of [illegible] per cent, on amount of original indebtedness, is now payable to the creditors, at No. 48 Washington street. Chicago, May 11, 1866. J. R. DICKINSON, Assignee.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE ALL GOING TO O'BRIEN'S FOR? Make Inquiries. ☞ 12 Tickets for $10.50.

Established Business. A business man with from $1,500 to $3,000 capital wishing to invest in a well established Wholesale and Retail Business, may find a good opening [illegible] by addressing, for one week, Box 1715.

DENTAL. Teeth extracted without pain by inhaling pure Oxygen Gas, or Protoxide of Nitrogen. Also, Teeth [illegible]

C. DAHLGREEN, PARIS STEAM DYE WORKS. Ladies' Silks, Satins, &c., &c., dyed or cleaned in a superior manner. Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel cleaned and repaired or dyed, with neatness and despatch. No. 123 Dearborn Street.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS, MILLERS, DISTILLERS & FARMERS!

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 190 & 192 Washington Street, CHICAGO, - - Ill., MANUFACTURERS OF RICHARDS' CHAMPION CORN SHELLERS AND SEPARATORS, FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

CAPACITY.

No. 0—5,000 to 10,000 Bushels per Ten Hours
No. 1—2,500 to 5,000 "
No. 2—1,200 to 2,000 "
No. 3— 750 to 1,200 "
No. 4— 500 to 800 "

Our No. 4 is our new style Machine, and is especially adapted to the wants of

FARMERS.

It is built of Iron, is very light and portable, shells clean in all conditions of Corn, and does not break the cob. Their Low Price brings them within the reach of all. We are also building Single and Double

HAND SHELLERS OF ALL SIZES, With Fan and Separators Attached.

WE ARE PREPARED TO **SUPPLY THE TRADE** AT **VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT. ORDER EARLY.**

[illegible]

CLAIMS OF SUPERIORITY: They Shell Perfectly Clean in Damp or Dry Corn. They Clean in Excellent Condition for Market. They do not Cut or Grind the Corn. They require Less Power than any other Machine. They are built exclusively of Iron, and are fire-proof.

TESTIMONIALS. From MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., Joliet Division.

[illegible] J. C. RICHARDS, Esq.—The No. 1 Sheller that I purchased of you about a year since, has fully come up to the recommendation as to its superiority over any other Corn Sheller with which I am acquainted. It shells easily three hundred bushels per hour, perfectly clean from the cob, does not break the corn, and works every way entirely to my satisfaction. Yours, truly, [illegible] Division Superintendent M. C. R. R.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1865. Mr. J. C. RICHARDS—We have four of your No. 1 Corn Shellers [illegible] Yours, truly, J. M. RICHARDS.

CHICAGO, 1865. We have used Richards' Corn Shellers in our warehouse, and from personal observation pronounce them superior to any others we have tried. [illegible] STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO., I. C. R. R. Grain Elevators.

From ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, October, 1865. We have six of Richards' Corn Shellers in constant operation at our crib at Chicago, and have shelled upon EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN [illegible] (Signed) R. B. MASON, Comptroller Land Dep't I. C. R. R.

WE ALSO REFER TO THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE AND ALL WESTERN GRAIN SHIPPERS.

We are also prepared to construct **ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES** On the Most Approved Principles.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES *Built to Order.* ADDRESS **J. C. RICHARDS,** Superintendent. Post Office Box 1442.

DUSTERS. DUSTERS. LINEN DUSTERS.

1,000 at $2.50 Each.
1,000 at 3.50 "
1,000 at 4.00 "
1,000 at 4.50 "
1,000 at 5.00 "

L. DeGraff, Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

A HIGHLY USEFUL AND EXCELLENT INVENTION. ELMORE'S PATENT CANTERBURY, OR MUSIC STAND. [illegible]

Messrs. SHURLY & RODDIN No. 87 Washington Street, Chicago, Are our GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of these Canterburys. Manufactured and sold at wholesale by **H. H. ELMORE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

TESTIMONIALS. [illegible] CHICKERING & SONS. [illegible] STEINWAY & SONS. [illegible] MASON & HAMLIN. [illegible] HAZELTON BROS. [illegible] A. WEBER. [illegible] GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. [illegible] DECKER BROS. [illegible] LINDEMAN & SONS.

O'BRIEN'S CONCERT IS THE ONLY **RELIABLE** ONE NOW RUNNING. **Make Inquiries.** ☞ 8 Tickets for $7.

J. A. Davis & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 94 Michigan Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS. ☞ We give special attention to the purchase, selection and shipment of Wheat to Mills, and would call the attention of Millers in Chicago and vicinity to samples which we shall send every few days, and which may be seen on 'Change in Chicago, or at the office of Davis & Colby, 84 and 86 Lasalle street.

Buy your Gift CONCERT TICKETS AT O'BRIEN'S, 122 Dearborn-st. ☞ Five Tickets for $4.50.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND PAVING WITH WOODEN BLOCK PAVEMENT, CALHOUN PLACE IN BLOCK 38, ORIGINAL TOWN. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 11, 1866. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until [illegible] Saturday, May [illegible], 1866, for grading and paving with wooden block pavement Calhoun Place in Block 38, original town of Chicago, according to plans and specifications on file at said office. [illegible] J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

UNITED STATES COLLECTOR'S SALE OF Tobacco, Snuff and Machinery. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Internal Revenue Laws, I have distrained upon the following articles, viz.: [illegible] GEO. SCHNEIDER, Collector of Internal Revenue. May 11, 1866.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARRS, PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. (Established in 1860.) Solicit Patents in this and foreign countries, and practice in the Courts in Patent cases. The Inventor's Hand Book furnished gratis on application. LEWIS L. COBURN. WM. E. MARRS.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF ROCKFORD. Twelve acres of first-class Residence Property on the south side of State street in the city of Rockford, adjoining the residence of Ex-Mayor Perry. [illegible] HENRY M. SHEPARD, Of [illegible] & Shepard, Att'ys at Law, 1 and 2 [illegible] Block, Chicago.

CULL FENCING. We have on hand a good article of Cull Fencing, all lengths, for sale at Ten ($10) Dollars per 1,000 feet, At our Lumber Yard, corner Lumber and Maxwell streets, near Twelfth street bridge. HANNAH, LAY & CO.

O'BRIEN'S National Concert Will be Drawn the Last Day of This Month FIRST PRIZE, $10,000 In Greenbacks! Parties can order their Tickets sent by Express, and pay for them on delivery, by remitting with their order sufficient money to pay return charges. Inducements for Forming Clubs. [illegible]

BOYS' CLOTHING. BOYS' CLOTHING. New and Elegant Styles FOR SCHOOL AND DRESS WEAR, JUST RECEIVED PER EXPRESS. All Colors, Styles and Quality, For sale at prices which defy competition in this market. **L. DeGRAFF,** CORNER STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

JOSEPH WEST, 111 Lake Street, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN **CARPETS,** Mattings, Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c. Has on hand and is constantly receiving the BEST ASSORTMENT and LATEST DESIGNS of English and American Carpets west of New York, which he offers at **Extremely Low Prices.** CURTAIN GOODS, Window Shades, Hollands Damask, &c. **PRIME FEATHERS.**

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER. The only Hair Restorer in the market which possesses all the merit claimed for it. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, The only perfect Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing combined. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, The only Hair Restorer known where the Proprietor refunds the money if it fail to give perfect satisfaction. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, Used and recommended by the Clergy and the faculty. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, Warranted to restore gray hair to its original color, stop hair from falling off and produce hair on bald heads where the disease is not hereditary. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, Will not stain the finest linen or the nicest bonnet. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, Stands far above all other preparations for the hair. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, A single trial convinces the most skeptical of its value. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, Once use it and you will always use. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, It is sold everywhere by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Call for Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer, And take no other. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor, Manchester, N. H.

EILERT'S DAYLIGHT FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS. Cure Jaundice, Griping Pains, Biliousness, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Side and Breast, Piles, and any Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. These pills have a searching and purifying effect, purging all FOUL and DISEASED MATTER from the system, leaving the complexion free from sallowness, and the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition. "WARRANTED TO GO THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. J. K. EILERT, Proprietor.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup! The safest, best and most reliable medicine ever discovered for the many troublesome complaints arising in children while TEETHING. It will cure Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Wind Colic, Canker Sore Mouth, Pains in the Gums, Restlessness, Griping Pains in Stomach. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. EILERT & SNYDER, Proprietors. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Agents for the Northwestern States, to whom orders may be addressed.

REMOVAL. BOYNTON & SMITH, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 26 South Water-st., corner Wabash avenue, have removed from 114 South Water-st. to [illegible] where they will be happy to see their old customers and friends.

Compound Interest Notes, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND OTHER **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT BY THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.**

E. B. KIMBALL. W. C. KIMBALL. **E. B. KIMBALL & CO. General Commission Merchants,** No. 99 Poydras street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WHEELING NAILS. 1,000 Kegs. For sale by A. B. & G. H. MILLER, 33 State-st.

PLOWS. PLOWS. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., MANUFACTURERS, CHICAGO, Ill. It was to our Plows the **FIRST PREMIUM** Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

FASHIONS 1866. DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring) SKIRTS. THEY will not break like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and Economy. **THE LAST NEW STYLE IS THE CELEBRATED EMPRESS TRAIL!** Which is the most Beautiful and Agreeable Skirt ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses; so says Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine, Demorest's Monthly Magazine of Fashion, Le Bon Ton, The Boudoir of Fashion, and the fashion articles of the different newspapers. See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these **CELEBRATED SKIRTS.** AT WHOLESALE BY FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., BOWEN BROTHERS, And other Leading Houses in this city. Also at WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT, **WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,** WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, No. 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Street, **NEW YORK.**

1866. THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO. Office, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts. ASSETS $567,434.27. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. JOHN W. UNDERWOOD, Vice President. [illegible] Secretary. EUGENE C. LONG, Treasurer. ROBERT REID, Manager. This Institution has been completely reorganized, and is now prepared to do all kinds of BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPOSITS will be received. Also, Moneys to be invested in Trust under the provisions of its charter. Special attention given to Foreign Exchange, and Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, available anywhere on the continent of Europe, or in the East. [illegible]

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION For all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Throat, use the old and favorite New England Remedy, **Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,** Which has stood the test of 40 years.—Take. Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston. Sole Depository for the Northwest with **SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Chicago.**

Constitution BITTERS A new article for the public palate. The best beverage for all through the season of the year, to be found in the market. [illegible] SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY **BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK'S,** 16 Lake street, Wholesale Druggists. **SHORES, DUNLAP & CO.,** South Water street, Wholesale Grocers.

INSURE WITH THE Merchants' Insurance Company OF CHICAGO, ILL. It has a Cash Capital paid in of over - - - $400,000 And is Chartered to increase the same to - $5,000,000

W. E. DOGGETT — President.
WILLIAM McKINDLEY — Vice-President.
SOLOMON A. SMITH — Treasurer.
WILLIAM E. ROLLO — Secretary.

OFFICE, Room No. 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.

DIRECTORS.

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MERCHANTS' AND PACKERS' INSURANCE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED. THE LARGEST HOME COMPANY IN THE NORTHWEST.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. **J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC** (Or Double) Spring Skirt. **WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,** Sole owners of Patent, and exclusive manufacturers, 97 Chambers Street, New York. [illegible] ☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirts.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible] FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts. [illegible] JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

TEETH Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at TRUGO'S Dental Rooms, 72 Clark street. Recommended by the medical profession.

GRAY'S COLLARS! As all Agencies have been withdrawn, we can furnish GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS to Dealers, in any quantities, at manufacturers' prices. GOLDSMITH'S ANTI-PERSPIRATION COLLAR, At Manufacturers' Prices. **SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,** 136 Lake Street.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS. MOSES BROTHERS, Importers and Dealers, **52 Beaver St., New York.** Fire Crackers, Fans, Matting, For sale in lots to suit. Orders promptly executed.

Lumber! Lumber! A. R. JOHNSON would announce to his old customers, as well as new ones, that he has re-opened his Lumber Yard on the North Branch, on Kingsbury-st., foot of Ontario, two blocks north of Indiana street bridge. Have always a good assortment of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, and will sell as low as any other Yard in the city. Give him a call.

WEST 12th STREET WOOD YARD.—A Wood Yard is opened near the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets, [illegible] D. H. BROWN, Agt.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. Commencing on MONDAY, APRIL 16th, will run a Passenger Train between CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE, Daily, except Sundays, as follows: Leaving Kankakee at 6:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 a. m. Leaving Chicago at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Kankakee at 7:00 p. m. [illegible] M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN that part of the Chicago Cemetery known as the [illegible] Court House. W. WOODARD, CHAS. C. P. HOLDEN, [illegible] Committee of the Common Council. JOSEPH H. [illegible]

OFFICES. We have a few more desirable offices to rent in building corner LaSalle and Washington-sts. UNDERWOOD & CO., 94 LaSalle-st.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES! M. TERRUNE'S Show Case Manufactory has removed from 83 Dearborn street to 125 LAKE STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

HORSE-SHOEING. [illegible] W. E. FELTON & LYONS.

WINDOW SHADES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, Nos. 1 & 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO. [illegible]

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers. [illegible]

Caution to the Public. ARNOLD ALDRICH is not our agent, and is not authorized to [illegible] E. TAYLOR SUTTON. New York, May 8, 1866.

CHOLERA. MRS. G. W. ALLEN, M. D., now offer her Infallible and Scientific Remedy for CHOLERA to the public. Families and every individual should have this INVALUABLE Remedy in their house, as a safeguard and preventive in case that DREAD SCOURGE, the CHOLERA, should come. [illegible] General Agent, W. H. MED. ALFR, Druggist, 138 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., to whom all orders should be addressed.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

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Clubs of ten copies, one year [illegible]
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And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

LARGE MAJORITY FOR A SMALL AFFAIR.

The passage of the Constitutional Amendment through the House by the large majority of 128 ayes to 37 noes, indicates that it was shrewdly framed if its mere purpose were to secure the vote of that body. We do not doubt that a vote endorsing the President's reconstruction policy would have passed the same House one week after he issued the North Carolina proclamation by the same majority, had the house then been in session. But as we then distinctly placed on record our position that the President had vainly endeavored to dodge the true question, that of completing the work of Emancipation by enfranchising the freedmen, so we now reiterate that the lower House has followed the President in his recreancy to justice in this same particular. The President's plan was an improvement on Sherman's treaty with Johnston, because the President abolished the State Governments of the seceded States. So that of Congress improves on the President's, because it makes the power of a vote in South Carolina just the same as that of a vote in Illinois, instead of three times as great. But the great defect in the President's plan is equally great, because wholly untouched in that of Congress. It excludes from political rights four millions of citizens. This error is fundamental and fatal. The Congressional plan thus adopted by the House sanctions the essential errors of the President's policy, that a state should have the right to deny the elective franchise to its adult male citizens not guilty of a crime, i.e., to its freedmen, and that no reorganization of the State Governments of the South is necessary.

We had hoped at first that there was something in the third clause, pretending to exclude all ex-rebels from voting until 1870, which had some meaning, and would form a basis of compromise on which an extension of the suffrage might ultimately be advanced. But after a careful consideration of Mr. Stevens' remarks in reply to Mr. Blaine's objection to this clause, that it would disfranchise some whom the President had amnestied, we are satisfied that the clause amounts to nothing whatever. Mr. Stevens explains it to exclude all from voting except those who are pardoned by the President's Amnesty or by special pardon. But the President's Proclamation of Amnesty pardons all persons who have directly or indirectly taken part in the rebellion, except certain classes, among which are rebels worth over $20,000 and Confederate officers above the rank of Colonel in the army and Lieutenants in the navy. If the third clause of the Constitutional Amendment excludes none but those who are already excluded by the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and admits to vote all who are admitted by that, what does it amount to but a mere trick of words—a rhetorical swindle? We fancy we see in the unanimity with which it is voted for by the President's party, a confident, and we cannot help thinking, a well founded belief on their part that this clause pretending to disfranchise rebels has no practical force whatever. Mr. Raymond, whose *Times* assailed the whole measure, mainly on account of this clause, denouncing it as a plan to prevent the South from returning to the Union, and alleging that they ought not to vote for it, now coolly votes for it himself, probably reflecting, in this respect, the views of the President and Mr. Seward. The Stevens construction of the two-third clause emasculates from the whole measure the last element of strength, and reduces it to a mere bagatelle. It remains to be seen whether the Senate can put [illegible] upon the work of the House before [illegible] it to the country. The House seems to have been trimming thus far to secure the petty votes of the Raymond-Doolittle faction. It has got them. The next problem is, whether it has not lost the radical vote in the country. Consider the parable of the withered Fig Tree.

SECRETARY STANTON.

A great deal of pother is being made by the New York *World*, and the copperhead press generally, over the supposed position of Secretary Stanton in reference to the President's plan for reconstruction. We have the best reasons for believing that the Secretary of War stands now, as he has always stood, among the foremost in the party of Progress—by which we mean the party that believes in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," and aims to carry that principle into practical effect throughout the United States. Why then does he not resign? This a natural inquiry to be put by those who do not believe in the principles of the Declaration, and who know that the President does not believe in them. We have no information which authorizes us to answer the question, but if Secretary Stanton would take our advice we should counsel him to remain where he is and let the President take the responsibility of removing him and putting a Copperhead or an ex-rebel in charge of the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau, if he chooses to do so. The Cabinet officers belong to the Republican party, and not to the President. Mr. Stanton was virtually elected Secretary of War by the people in November, 1864. Mr. Lincoln so understood it, and so declared, not only by his action but by words. Mr. Johnson was never elected President and never would have been elected Vice President if the contingency of Mr. Lincoln's assassination had been dreamed of. There are forty reasons why Mr. Johnson should resign where there is one why Mr. Stanton should do so.

After five years of daily vituperation from the New York *World* and the lesser organs of Copperheadism, it may be presumed that Mr. Stanton would feel slighted by their silence, and would even mistrust his own position if he did not give them occasion to growl on.

THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

Probably at no time in the past history of the country has the emigration westward been so large as that which is likely to be realized during the present year. From Europe it promises to be immense, while large crowds are pressing into the Mississippi valley from the Eastern States and from Canada. The South, too, for the first time during the present generation will receive a large addition to its population, both from the older States and from Europe. The ambition for success in the new fields of enterprise there will overcome all fear from the unsettled condition of society. The towns and cities will at first be the recipients of the new population, and in time it will diffuse itself in the country that surrounds them. The abundance of money at the North, and the pressing necessity for it on the plantations and in business circles at the South, is contributing largely to this result. We know of gentlemen in this city who have purchased largely in Louisiana, and as time rolls onward we expect to see this emigration largely increase. Districts that invite it will become prosperous, and that will be a controlling inducement for fostering and protecting Northern enterprise in other sections.

But as facts are thus far developed, the great movement of the year is destined to spend its force upon the central territories of the Republic. Colorado, Montana and Idaho will receive the largest share of population; but very considerable additions will be made to Nevada and Utah. The certainty that the great Union Pacific Railway will reach the Rocky Mountains in three years, and the promise of the Californians that the Central Pacific shall be at Salt Lake by the same time, have given a great impetus to enterprising men to be among the rich gold and silver districts at the centre of the continent when the highway of commerce reach them. Though voted down for the present, the great merits of the Northern Pacific Railway will be sure to carry such appropriations, or rather endorsement of its stock, at the next session of Congress, as to secure the opening up of that magnificent thoroughfare across the continent, from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, upon a line nearly all of which is capable of sustaining a large and highly prosperous population. This vast human movement is therefore likely to increase for almost an indefinite period to come, certainly till the untold mineral wealth and the teeming agricultural resources of the continent are fully developed. It will be fraught with the highest possible benefits to the Republic, and in fact to all the nations of the earth. Another year will settle the question as to the influence and the power of America beyond all cavil and controversy. It is not so much a matter of pride with Americans that they can look forward in the early future to more physical supremacy in wealth, in the size of the armies we can command, or the strength of our navies; but that our Republic is the representative of a higher, a nobler, a freer Christian civilization than can be found elsewhere to bless and to elevate the race. Let this human movement, therefore, expand and increase. America has ample room, a competence and a happy home for all who are willing to come.

CAN THE PRESIDENT RECOGNIZE A DISLOYAL CONGRESS.

A contingency was recently suggested by Garrett Davis in the Senate, which seems to have taken some hold of the popular fears. Mr. Davis stated that if at the next assembling of Congress the rebel and Copperhead senators would combine, the President would have the power to recognize them as the Senate, and in the same manner he could recognize the rebel and Copperhead representatives as the House. Gen. Butler, in his speech before the Pennsylvania Legislature, thus states it:

"Suppose the President calls together a Congress after this Congress adjourns (provided it ever does adjourn), and twenty-two Senators who represent the eleven seceded States, combine with these fifteen Senators (including two from Pennsylvania) who favor their admission, and when these thirty-seven men get together, thus making a majority in the Senate, the President recognizes that majority [illegible]

A similar dangerous contingency, but somewhat more remote, is thus stated by the Auburn *Advertiser*, which claims, we believe, to speak for Mr. Seward. We couple them together in order to give one answer to the questions they involve:

[illegible]

Should either of these contingencies occur, the loyal members of Congress could take either one of two courses. They could sit supinely still and allow the Government of the United States to be revolutionized in the manner proposed, just as they could three years ago have allowed McClellan to recognize the Richmond Congress and the Washington Copperheads as the Government, and to turn out Lincoln and Congress, instead of recognizing the President and Congress elected by the loyal people. We say it is a supposable case that Congress might do this, but we have no fear that they would. We believe they would very summarily impeach President Johnson in the loyal House as a traitor, try him before the loyal Senate, and having removed him from office and placed the President of the Senate—or, in case of his inability to act, the Speaker of the House—in the Presidential chair, they would proceed with the administration of the Government. If Johnson and the rebel Congress—a body with not a loyal man in it—should attempt to resist the authority of the President and Congress of the loyal people, each would call in their respective sections to come to their support. Every State Government which sustained Lincoln in his war for the Union would sustain the loyal President and Congress; so that it would soon become a simple renewal of the rebellion by the secessionists of the South, with Andrew Johnson as their President, instead of Jeff. Davis. It would probably last about two weeks. A great many Northern Democrats would promise to go into it, and talk very furiously till the drum tapped, and then would back down, as they did from defending secession after having voted for the Kentucky resolutions for half a century. Every State Government in the loyal States being in the hands of the Republican party, any division of the North would be impossible. Those who seek to entrap the President into such a pit of danger and infamy, over estimate his gullibility. President Johnson, no doubt, is and always was at heart, a Southern partisan and an anti-Republican demagogue, but if he had had any fancy for rebellion, he could have tried it on under better auspices in 1861.

The Constitution clothes Congress with the power to unmake the President; but we can conceive of no contingency in which it would be very dangerous, except to himself, should he attempt to unmake Congress.

IRISH TOWNS IN 1866.

The principal Irish towns present a remarkable improvement in their appearance in 1866 upon former years, and particularly is this the case with Queenstown, which is the first landing place for travellers from America. This place has grown considerably within the last few years. On the departure of the Inman steamers its quay is thronged with emigrants, while many passengers from New York have of late years preferred to land there and to visit Cork and the adjoining famous Blarney Stone, as well as the Lakes of Killarney and Dublin, before proceeding to England. Steamers, as well as railway cars, run all day between Queenstown and Cork, and the former are almost as lively as our lake and river steamers, and are crowded with the Queenstown ladies, who do their shopping in Cork. The harbor of Queenstown, however, does not present at the present day the animated appearance of 1847-'48, when thousands of vessels laden with corn from all parts of the world arrived there for the relief of the famine-stricken people. Yet the American steamers, and those for English and Scottish ports, as well as many merchant vessels, make a very fair show of activity, while the frequent yachting excursions and pleasure boats, and the native humor of the Celtic crowds on the shore, present a general aspect of cheerfulness which produces an agreeable surprise in the mind of the American visitor who has been taught to expect in Ireland the abode of nothing but misery. It is pleasant indeed to find the crowds of beggars who formerly infested the streets of Cork considerably diminished. There are certainly more loiterers in the streets than in English towns, but this arises in many cases as much from a cheerful as from an idle disposition, the Celt having a fondness for out-door life in common with the Southern European. Whatever may be the relative merit of the Irish as compared with the English, this much is certain: that as far as the external characteristics of the people of Cork are concerned, they appear to greater advantage than those, for instance, of Bristol or of Manchester. Not a few Cork merchants realized large fortunes in the corn trade, during the time of the famine. They lead a life of ease in their villas on the seaside and in the adjoining country, contributing, by their expenditures, to the welfare of the laboring people and the shop-keepers. Not a few of the wealthy men of Cork are Presbyterians who might be easily taken for New England and Western business-like people, and who have generally a great faculty, both of making money and keeping it. They are, however, rather inferior in social culture and refinement to the Cork Episcopalians, who constitute the most elegant society, the ladies combining much of English stateliness with Irish brightness. Among the Roman Catholic families, who are, of course, in a great majority in Cork, and all over Ireland, there is generally more cordiality and less conventionality, and particularly are the old Irish Catholic gentry in the rural districts remarkable for their warm-hearted hospitality. In this country we see mainly those classes of the Irish who have been treated most wretchedly at home, but, on mingling with the cultivated circles of Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and other towns, the impression soon forces itself upon the mind that the accomplished Irish ladies and gentlemen are delightful company, and even the lower classes of Cork are a far less repulsive set of people than those of Liverpool or Sheffield. They may be more capricious, but they are less churlish. Though they may address a stranger as "Captain" or "General," they do so from a sort of humorous politeness, and not from a sense of servility. They have, in fact, far more of the French love of Equality than the English, and have naturally a greater craving for political and social freedom. It is this appearance of greater independence of feeling which makes the people of Cork as they appear in the streets and in society, so much more attractive than the rigidly stratified classes on the other side of the Irish Channel.

In Dublin, however, there is more snobbery in the higher classes, and less pluck in the lower. The presence of the Lord Lieutenant's Court and of a number of Anglo-Irish aristocratic families and English regiments, is, to a great extent, the cause of this. Dublin, moreover, is a lazy city as compared with Cork. It has, however, a University with a large number of aspiring students, and a delightful professional society—many Dublin lawyers being remarkable for their intellectual attainments and acumen. Yet Dublin has a hybrid look, and possesses neither the enterprise of a commercial city nor the attractions of a *bona fide* capital. There is something indescribably grotesque about the whole vice-regal establishment of Dublin Castle. An Irishman is so much out of his element in the capacity of an English snob that he resembles rather a court fool than a courtier, and this sense of the ludicrous pervades more or less all Celtic genuflections in the Dublin palace. But the English officers and the Dublin belles make Dublin society brilliant. If Cork represents the Southern Irishman in all the fullness of his glowing nature, and the dwellers in Dublin gravitate toward English characteristics, many Belfasters present a strong resemblance to the Scotch. The Scotch-Irish element which is remarkable in all Ireland as well as in the United States, for its singular combination of cunning and daring, exists *par excellence* in Londonderry and in Belfast. The latter city contains a highly cultivated society, particularly among the Unitarian families. Cork, Dublin and Belfast may be called the representative cities of Ireland, though some of the other towns, and particularly Limerick and Tipperary, are more typical of the intense and turbulent genus of Celt. Yet even these cities have sobered down considerably within the last decade, and Tipperary, which used to be a slough of despond, presents a far less hopeless appearance at the present day.

The small country towns of Ireland, preserve, however, all their ancient peculiarities. The population lounge, in lazzaroni fashion, in the streets, and most of them are as reluctant as ever to apply themselves to sturdy work, as long as they remain in their own village, but hardly a week elapses without bringing good news from some of the folks in the States. This stimulates emigration, which is becoming the rage in 1866 more than ever before, so that after some years there will probably be a scarcity of laborers to fill the gap left by the exit of the adult population from the smaller towns of the interior. This contingency has occasioned at times no little concern in the English Parliament.

Government and Finance.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the midst of the present excitement about reconstruction, arising out of the notorious differences between the President and Congress; while we are disposed to side with the latter in most particulars, it is unquestionably the part of wisdom to call the attention of its members to a number of their short comings, in other respects. It is undeniable that no people pretending to have a Government bounded and restrained by written laws, is so heavily and unnecessarily taxed and burdened as ours. Taxes of every kind and possible description and variety press upon us, necessary and unnecessary, fully equalling Sidney Smith's celebrated description of British taxation, winding up with a confiscation, by way of income tax, of every tenth penny for the rich, and every twentieth penny for those not rich at all. It is true that modifications of this last grab are proposed, but meanwhile the levy is being made, though Congress has been in session from December to May, without any serious efforts being made to stop it; though there are certainly able men enough in that body to attend to the President and reconstruction, and also to take care that the people are not utterly overborne by useless taxation.

Nor are the members of Congress free from blame in other matters. But a few days ago it was announced that fifty thousand dollars had been freely voted by them to reward the rescuers of the shipwrecked crew of the steamer San Francisco. This vessel was wrecked in 1853, eleven years ago, and surely national and popular gratitude enough was then manifested by our people towards the brave seamen of the Three Bells, etc., without going over the same thing again at this late day, when we have no useless dollars to throw away. Since the above announcement, another has been sent by the Associated Press, to the effect that $13,920 had been voted to Capt. Ericsson, by Congress, to pay him for planning and getting up the steamer Princeton. It is not known that there is any such vessel in the Navy now, and Commodore Stockton's steamer of that name, with his great peace-maker gun, which exploded and killed Secretary Upshur and upset Senator Benton so that he never got over it, in John Tyler's time, near a quarter of a century ago, has been dismantled many years ago. The last that was seen of her was in 1858, when she was used as a receiving hulk for seamen in the Delaware River. If she is the craft for which the famous Captain is to get his $13,920 for planning, it is only necessary to say that all such votes are disgraceful jobs, which ought to damn any party guilty of participating in them, or giving them any countenance whatever.

Nor is this all of this petty and disgraceful thieving. A scheme has been approved by that body to relieve divers unfortunate Government contractors, who are said to have lost some money on some of the jobs they have agreed to do for the Navy. The amount thus thrown away runs somewhere into the millions, to be given to men who never offered to divide with their distressed country when they were pocketing tens of millions out of similar money making jobs. I speak knowingly, for Donald McKay and Miles Greenwood are specially mentioned among these distressed contractors, and both have been up to their elbows in the Treasury since the first gun. Mr. Greenwood, of Cincinnati, a very good gentleman indeed, first had a fat job in 1861, of patching [illegible] famous pewter Prussian guns, said, by [illegible] TRIBUNE, to have been worth something less than poor cord wood after Mr. Greenwood had got through with repairing them. If these gentlemen only lost twelve per cent on their few last jobs, they are in very poor case indeed to go with a poor face to Congress for relief and Congress is in still poorer business to listen to them, and throw away on such unworthy objects the hard-wrung money of a heavily tax-ridden people.

The remarks are made more in sorrow than anger, and out of the best feeling toward the members of that body. The people of this country are intelligent and can judge for themselves. Such jobs as those recorded above are simply indefensible upon any system of honorable dealing. The treasury of this nation ought not to stand open to be the prey of every such that can crowd or squeeze into it, nor will Congress be held blameless in permitting it. This body has acted most strangely throughout in matters of finance; in refusing out of mere want of courage for years, to venture even to propose a system of taxation, which postponement only had the result to make the final system of taxation much more searching and severe than it need have been, had any system at all been resorted to in time; and in afterwards persisting in keeping up this stringent system when all actual need for it has passed away. In this respect, Congress acts a good deal like the sow of old Governor Reynolds, of Belleville, Illinois, whose ears, he said, he had to pull half off to get her up to her swill trough, and whose tail he had to pull half off to get her away when she had enough.

Nor is our Western Secretary, Mr. McCulloch winning many laurels, where a good deal more was expected of him. His most indefensible course is the enormous amounts of money he persists in keeping in the Treasury of the nation, idle, while shinning and borrowing more, and paying interest in Wall street all the time. It was announced at the end of April, with a great flourish of trumpets, that this was to stop. But it seems he only dropped one per cent on the rate of interest then, and from paying five per cent, he now pays four on call loans, while holding at the same time in his hands on the first day of May the perfectly enormous sum of nearly one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars, seventy-six millions of which is in bullion. Is it true that the Secretary is very much afraid the premium on gold will drop? Or does he get any interest from the deposit banks? The interest alone on the above sum that the country is now paying would be nine millions a year, or $750,000 a month, or $25,000 a day, which ought to be saved to the nation; for certainly that is fully one hundred millions of dollars more than ought to be in the Treasury at any time. Some of these fine mornings we shall wake up hearing of some mammoth Swartwout defalcation among the many holders of all these millions that will make us open our eyes. A half million is understood to have already disappeared in the failure of the Merchant's National Bank at Washington.

That Congress ought to interfere between this avaricious Secretary and the people, is clear; and that somebody else ought to give Congress a pretty strong hint, is equally clear. The nation seems to be an unresisting victim in the hands of a demoralized mob of partisans, who think there is to be no end to the plucking it can and must bear, now that they have become accustomed to handling and talking so glibly about the hundreds of millions squeezed out of a generous and patriotic people in every describable and indescribable mode. It is to be hoped, at all events, that the press will speak out boldly and bravely in this matter, and fully perform its duty by acting at least as a partial bulwark between the public and the unnecessary tax-gathering.

It was a favorite saying of certain people, in Little Mac's early days, that the public knew nothing at all about war, and could not judge of strategy. Yet they were not so far wrong about Little Mac after all. The same may with equal truth be said of finance. Yet there are some things so plain that he who runs may read, and surely the above examples, out of a good many more equally obnoxious, are worthy public attention.

REPUBLICAN.

Sudden Death of Moses Ward.

We record to-day the sudden death of an aged and venerable citizen, Mr. Moses Ward, father of Governor Ward, which occurred at an early hour this morning. He was actively engaged about his private business matters during the day, returned home at tea-time, and retired at the usual hour, feeling slightly indisposed; but at about five o'clock this morning the symptoms assumed a more serious form and his family, who were immediately summoned, were barely able to reach his bed-side before he breathed his last. He had been predisposed to dropsy, and the immediate cause of death is supposed to have been the accumulation of water around the heart.

Mr. Ward, who was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, was a lineal descendant of John Ward, Senior, who was one of the company from Branford, Ct., who sailed with [illegible] from Milford in the settlement of Newark in 1666. He was a member of the Common Council of 1837 and was at one time the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. He retired from business a few years ago, and enjoyed an honorable rank with that venerable class of useful citizens who are now rapidly passing from the stage of active life among us. Their memory will always be cherished with respect by the present and future generations of our people.—*Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Sympathies of the Supreme Court.

Hard Labors of the Committee on Ways and Means—Mr. Kuykendall's Position—Wax Fruiting into Office—A Cheap Purchase of the President.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

A great deal of curiosity has been manifested, of late, here and elsewhere, as to the direction of the sympathies of the members of the Supreme Court in the conflict between the Executive and Congress. Of course this is one of the delicate subjects, in regard to which the public anxiety cannot be easily met by a definition of the political status of the several Judges, and this simply because the occupants of the Supreme Bench from the dignity of their station, are not as ready and obtrusive as other public characters, with revelations of their views and opinions upon the questions of the day. Had the question of the validity of the test oath been decided, by the Court, before the adjournment of its last term, all the desired light would no doubt, have been thrown upon the respective political tendencies of the Judges. Nevertheless, although an official occasion for the formal disclosure of the latter has thus been postponed, it has not been found impossible to ascertain them, in a private way. Efforts for this purpose have been industriously made by our quidnuncs, and apparently crowned with success. While I can not vouch for the absolute correctness of what I am going to state in reference to this subject, I can say with perfect truthfulness, that it reflects the version of the indications of the Judges concerning reconstruction, most current here in Congressional circles.

Of course the Chief Justice is sound and true to the cause of equal human rights without distinction of race or color. He does not only believe in the right of Congress to legislate on questions, the supreme legislative power over which on its part the President disputes; but he has been actively using his influence all winter to bring about an intelligent exercise of it, upon the basis of universal equality, legal and political of all citizens of the Republic. Of the eight Justices three out of four of those appointed by the late President, viz: Messrs. Miller, Swayne and Davis, and one of the older ones, viz: Mr. Swayne, are understood to be in sympathy with Congress. Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field on the other hand, are believed to be in sympathy with the President. Of this fact, the latter is fully aware and hence his attempt to bring about a more even balance by the appointment of Mr. Stanberry of Ohio, and hence, also the indisposition of the Republican Senator, to confirm his nomination. The question of the political composition of the Supreme Court is one, the vital importance of which is not fully realized by the public at large. Had a majority of the Judges been in favor of the President's policy, the high-handed proceedings, against Congress, that rumor has repeatedly claimed to be intended by him, would no doubt have been instituted with their assistance ere this. But as long as there are five supporters of Congress against four of the President on the Supreme Bench, we shall probably not hear of writs of mandamus.

THE HARD LABORS OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had a hard gestation, as Thaddeus Stevens would say, in connection with the new tax bill. Twelve days ago, a cumbersome offspring of a very protracted incubation was presented to the House by its chairman. But it had hardly seen daylight, when its progenitors became dissatisfied with its features and immediately set about producing another. No mortal beings ever had a more trying time of it than the working men on the committee, as which, by the way, not all of the members can be justly classed. Their task was equal in intricacy and perplexity to that of the Reconstruction Committee. Pulled now in this and now in that direction by the representatives of the thousand and one interests that expected consideration and relief from the burden of taxation at their hands, tossed about without mercy by instructions from the House, and puzzled and bewildered by a mass of recommendations, propositions and counter propositions, they naturally became sufferers from doubt and uncertainty as much as the select body of political architects that are to reconstruct the Union. The working members have labored indefatigably day and night since the introduction of the first bill, and it was but late last evening that they finally agreed upon all the numerous amendments to it, with which it will be reported the second time to-morrow.

POSITION OF HON. A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Some months ago, I stated in one of my letters that Hon. A. J. Kuykendall disclosed some symptoms of conservative indications. When he read the paragraph he expressed a great deal of virtuous indignation about it to his friends. But now it appears that my prognostication was, after all, well founded. From his prolonged position on the fence, he has now formally transferred himself to the ranks of the followers of the President. The loss of so influential a member to our party is certainly to be sorely regretted. I understand that he is to bring all the weight of his influence against the recommendations of the Reconstruction Committee, and this upon the ingenious and original ground, that the proposed Constitutional amendment will authorize the marriage between whites and blacks. This seems to pre-suppose a penchant that way on the part of his constituents, which they will hardly be disposed to acknowledge.

HOW OFFICES ARE OBTAINED UNDER ANDREW JOHNSON'S REGIME.

Some days since the newspapers announced that Col. Taggart, a deserving volunteer officer, who was appointed last fall Collector of Internal Revenue in Philadelphia, had been removed and one A. B. Sloanaker appointed in his stead. A little before that the papers [illegible] contained a notice of a presentation of a vase of wax fruit to President and Mrs. Andrew Johnson by a committee of "fifteen beautiful and intelligent school girls from Philadelphia." The [illegible] history of this presentation is disclosed by the accompanying documents, from which it appears that this same Sloanaker had owned the vase, and that he had hired a school ma'am and these girls to come on here with and present the vase—of course to further his application for office. This was certainly a novel way of getting into a fat office.

THE WAX FRUIT PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following statements will show how this party was got up, and for what purpose:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I am the Principal of the North-East Boys' Grammar School, and am acquainted with the [illegible] of Miss Loder, the Principal of the girls' department of this school, Mrs. Ridgley, the First Assistant, and four of the scholars, to present a vase of wax fruit to President Johnson. The vase was the property of Mr. Sloanaker, and he paid all the expenses of the party. They started to Washington on Good Friday, and returned on Saturday night.

The affair was without the knowledge of the Directors.

E. J. BRODIE,
Principal N. E. Boys' Grammar School,
No. 8 North Fifth Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

I am a member of the Board of Directors of Public Schools, of the Sixth section of the city of Philadelphia, and as Chairman of the Committee on the North-East Girls' Grammar School, have conversed with Miss Loder, the Principal of the Girls' Department, and she stated that she accompanied A. B. Sloanaker, and a party consisting of one teacher and three pupils, to Washington City, on March 30th, 1866, to present a basket of wax fruit to Mrs. President Johnson—that they went by invitation of Mr. Sloanaker, and that no expenses were paid by the teacher or children, and she supposed Mr. Sloanaker paid all the bills.

The basket of fruit was reported to be the property of Mr. Sloanaker.

The excursion was undertaken without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Directors of said Section.

W. F. KELLY,
Chairman of Girls' N. E. Grammar School, Sixth Section, Philadelphia.
April 30, 1866.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1866.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sixth School Section held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board has heard, through the public press and other sources, that a delegation of pupils and teachers of the Northeast Girls' Grammar School, lately visited Washington, for the purpose of presenting on behalf of said school a vase of wax fruit or flowers, to the lady of President Johnson, and

WHEREAS, Said visit and presentation were made without the knowledge or consent of this Board or any committee thereof, and

WHEREAS, We believe said action to be injurious to the school, calculated to create favoritism amongst the pupils, and

WHEREAS, We have good reason to believe that the motives which actuated the gentleman under whose auspices said visit took place were not the welfare of the school, but personal political aggrandizement—

We will not permit the school under our charge to be used for the political preferment of either Directors or others. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That the committee on said school be instructed to make known to the pupils assembled, in the presence of their teachers, at such time as they may designate, our disapproval of the visit of such delegation and condemn their action as disrespectful to the members of this Board.

From the minutes.

(Signed) GEO. TEIL, Secretary.

The Cholera.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

As it is quite probable that this dreadful scourge may again visit our country this season, the views of one who has had a good deal of experience in attending persons attacked with this disease in 1832 and '33, and again in 1849 and '50, may be of service to some of your readers. If a single life should be preserved thereby, the labors of the writer will be more than repaid.

I was one of three persons, in 1850, who undertook to attend upon patients attacked with cholera who had no one to look after them. We were all healthy men, in the prime of life (all are yet living), and we penetrated into all possible abodes of humanity in pursuance of our duty—attending upon, preparing for the grave and burying no less than sixty persons of all ages and sexes. None of us were ever the least alarmed or excited, nor did we make the slightest change in our ordinary habits, except to wrap up well when exposed to the dews of night, never to see a cholera case on an empty stomach, and to breathe the impure air as much as possible through the nostrils. It is hardly necessary to say that none of us were attacked by that disease or any other during our ministrations.

I am decidedly opposed to the views of some physicians, that it is either infectious or contagious. It is, perhaps, owing to some abnormal or electric condition of the atmosphere, and I do not think it thrives more in filthy than in clean neighborhoods. Above all, it never attacks without giving warning. To persons, however, excited by agonies of apprehension, as soon as, for weeks before, the grim visitor appears, his presence is so dreaded of all that is terrible as not to be recognized when he actually makes his attack. A painless diarrhoea is the unfailing premonitory symptom, and if every person would look closely to the condition of his bowels, and check the slightest indication towards [illegible], there would be no cholera.

A few drops of laudanum, camphor and cayenne, or any other opiate stimulants, is as good a remedy as any. If the diarrhoea is suffered to run into the first cholera stage, the patient is generally past remedies of any kind.

IOWA.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The Division on the Reform Bill.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, April 28, 1866.

Having been present at the debate on the Reform Bill last night, and stayed until the division—that is to say, until four o'clock this morning, I feel myself rather incapacitated for reporting more than the result and probable consequences. The mere physical exhaustion might have been surmounted after two or three hours' sleep; but the mental strain consequent upon the close of a debate which forms the critical point, or crossing-line, in English history—the stepping-stone, in fact, to eventual democracy—lays me, as it were, on my back. Your readers will readily understand how important was the issue decided last night, or rather this morning, when they learn that the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, many of the foreign ambassadors, and most of the great peers of the realm, sat out the entire debate until past three p. m., and never left for their homes until the division had been taken. Putting aside all feeling or vanity as an Englishman, looking at the question with the cold, analytical eye of a mere philosophical observer, I cannot but regard the division which has just taken place as the most important event which has transpired in Europe during the present century—aye, during centuries; for it is the opening of political power and influence to "millions" in a country which, with all its failings, is still the mother of free institutions and the freest nation of the Old World.

The Government has carried the Second Reading by a majority of only *five* in the largest House known during the present century, namely: 631. "A very small majority," your readers may say; "a virtual defeat," say the *Times* and the Tories. Let it be borne in mind, however, that this is the first division on the issue "Democracy *versus* Aristocracy;" and that, too, in a Parliament elected under the influence of Lord Palmerston. Everything depends upon the use which the Government will make of its small victory, and we must wait to know this until Monday night. I have to-day endeavored to learn, as well as I can, what steps the Administration are disposed to take. They have but two alternatives; either to resign, or dissolve Parliament. If they be compelled to do the former, immediately on the meeting of the House, under the lead of the Tories, a test resolution will be introduced which must place the Government in a minority; and the Queen will then be compelled to agree to a new election which will assuredly give the Liberals an increased majority. But I am led to believe that Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, between this and Monday, will prove to her Majesty that the Government cannot be carried on without a new appeal to the constituencies; and I am finally assured that Mr. Gladstone, who has the nerve to brave the whole fury of the aristocracy, will not be "choked off" by the [illegible] of a woman. I wish your readers to understand that the "people" of England are more than ever resolved upon reform after the evening check of last night. Wherever I have been to-day, conversation turns upon nothing else than the division in the House of Commons on the Suffrage Bill; and even talk of it with a quiet, determined expression which forebodes eventual success. Mr. Gladstone's speech closing the debate was, without exception, the noblest and finest piece of oratory ever heard in our Parliament; and it will assuredly rank him even beyond those great advocates of liberty whose names are magnified in our history. If I may be permitted such a smile, he proved himself during this debate a Napoleon in strategy and a Garibaldi in dash and energy. Thank God, he is a man of the people, a very Democrat in birth, courage and patriotism. With John Bright by his side and five millions of free-born Englishmen behind them, there is no fear for the result. What that result will be, your readers shall know by Wednesday's steamer. The excitement in this metropolis, and, of course, throughout the country, is quite equal to the astonishment and disgust felt by the loyal North when the news reached you of the rebel attack on Fort Sumter. You paid off that debt with tremendous interest; and we who are bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, and soul of your soul, will exact an equal retribution. Meanwhile, I would simply add this: the present Government will, I believe, continue in office; if they resign they must certainly return within a few weeks. But everything seems to presage their continuance in power.

The funds have fallen considerably to-day, under the belief that the Government will continue in office. All other securities, including American, have been similarly affected.

JOHN BULL, JR.

THE BEDFORD, IND., TRAGEDY.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Testimony of Miss Newland, the Seduced Girl.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW ALBANY, IND., May 10.

The Court room yesterday morning was again densely crowded, and great interest was manifested in the testimony for the prosecution, which was resumed immediately upon the opening of Court.

Phoebe Ward, Wm. W. Ward, Deborah Ward, Alice Klitz, Franklin Klitz, Dean Barns, Sr., Jacob Raeth and John W. Acorn, were severally called, and testified as to the hearing of the pistol shot and finding the mutilated body of the deceased.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES B. GLOVER.

James B. Glover testified as follows: The day Evans was killed I lived in Bedford. Know Newland and knew Evans. On the evening of the day Evans was killed I saw Newland in Carlton's drug store. It was about eight o'clock. He asked me if I was going to arrest him. I asked him why. He replied that he had killed Evans. He was very much excited; more so than I ever saw a man before.

Re-examined—He afterwards leaned upon the counter and cried aloud. He was agitated and said Evans had ruined his daughter; that Evans commenced his hellish designs under the garb of a preacher when she was fourteen years of age. I do not remember about his saying anything about being in the army, or about Evans being her school teacher. He looked like a man under very great excitement. His eyes looked wild. He was nervous. His fingers trembled. He struck me on the shoulder hard enough to hurt me. I noticed no twitching of the muscles. When he spoke of his daughter he was more than usually excited. When I left him he fell into Jesse A. Mitchell's arms.

Re-examined—Newland slapped me on the shoulder and said that he placed this matter entirely on a point of honor. He pointed down the road to where Evans lay. He said when he killed Evans the latter exclaimed: "Oh! Ben." When Evans was killed he was a lawyer, and had been practicing law for two or three years. Evans belonged to the Christian or Campbellite Church. I do not know anything about his being a preacher.

TESTIMONY OF DR. RAINADAN.

Am a practicing physician. The witness described the wounds on the throat, shoulder, hands and arms. A person would die very quick from such wounds, but there might be gurgling, rattling sounds. I did not see Newland that night; next morning I saw Newland at his house.

Direct Examination resumed—I found him on the bed. He raised up immediately and caught me. There was then a little interview between us. I was excited and so was he. He then told me about killing Evans. He said about two weeks before he received a letter from Bishop Hill, at Terre Haute, and that the letter called him away and told him where to go. That Earley, at Terre Haute, showed him an anonymous letter containing information about one who was near and dear to him; that he went to Terre Haute, and when he saw that it was an anonymous letter, he said he would pay no attention to it, for it was probably written by some enemy of his in Bedford, and that he felt very much relieved when he saw that it was an anonymous letter. He also said that if his daughter was in the [illegible] condition indicated, he would take her away and take care of her; that he returned at [illegible] that time without seeing his daughter. Afterwards, after talking with his wife he concluded to send for Helen, and she came home on the Monday evening train, being the day on which Evans was killed. He said, when he came home from the country that evening, he met his wife at the gate, who told him that Helen had arrived. He then asked his wife: "Is that true about our daughter?" She replied, "It is so." He asked her, "Who was it?" She said, "Evans." He then saw the daughter, and she fell upon her knees and told him all; that Evans had seduced her some time before, when she was young. He said that he then determined to kill Evans. Got a pistol, went to his instrument case and got an amputating knife, and went first to Evans' office and then to his house, but found him at neither place. He then returned towards town and met Evans on the road and asked, "Who comes there?" Evans replied, "Evans." He said then he said to Evans, "You have ruined my daughter" and asked Evans if he knew "my daughter Helen." Evans said he did. Newland said that he then shot Evans and the latter fell, and never got up again.

At the conclusion of the Doctor's testimony the Court adjourned until afternoon

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Rainadan was recalled:

Examined—After leaving the body of Mr. Evans, where did he say he was going?

Think he said he was going to the Sheriff.

What more did he say?

Could not give the connection, but think he changed his mind, and said he would go to the jail and give himself up. Went from there to Judge Carlton's office, and sent for the officer. Defendant was lying on the bed when he reached the house, rose and embraced each other. He was weeping and both parties were very much excited. With much difficulty got him to lie down; had taken a dose of morphine the night before, which caused vomiting; not positive who gave the morphine.

What did he say of the effect his daughter's condition had upon him?

His daughter fell down before him in paroxysms, and that it went like fire through his brain. This illicit intercourse had gone on for three years, the first time being when she was a school-girl. Dr. Newland asked his daughter whether Evans was aware of her present condition, and whether he had offered her any assistance. She said he had, and that she had written him saying that he (Evans) pitied her. On hearing this, the fire, it seemed, went through his brain, and he went to meet Evans. Witness stated that Newland [illegible] knew Evans was teaching school; was his understanding that Miss Newland went to school to him; [illegible] Campbellite Church.

TESTIMONY OF MORRIS P. DUNN.

The testimony of this witness was as to a single point. The counsel for the prosecution wished to show the coat, etc., worn by Evans at the time of the killing, which coat and clothes were in a carpet-sack in court. Mr. Dunn was requested to show the carpet-sack and clothes. Mr. Dunham, for the defence, objected, and took exceptions to that sort of testimony. The Judge decided it to be admissive and customary. Considerable sparring between the counsels ensued, when witness proceeded to exhibit to the jury the coat, [illegible] and hat worn by Evans at the time of his death. They were covered with blood and dirt, and the coat contained several cut holes in the sleeves [illegible] showing that Evans tried to parry the cuts inflicted by the prisoner. The pantaloons were covered with blood, and had a hole below the waist made by the ball first fired. Evans was rather a small, but quite a muscular man, but would regard him as inferior in strength to Dr. Newland. Witness had had charge of the clothes for the most part since the killing.

J. W. Palmer was called, but his testimony was immaterial, and with this witness the State rested their case, and the

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE

were called.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR-GENERAL JEFF. C. DAVIS.

Had known Dr. Newland since 1861; was chief medical director of my division in the army. [illegible] His general character was that of a [illegible] peaceable, amiable gentleman, both in the army and in private circles. Knew him quite intimately in association, but of his own personal knowledge knew little of his private character at home.

Nine other witnesses were called and testified to the universally good character of the prisoner.

TESTIMONY OF THE VICTIM.

At this point, Mrs. Newland, wife of the defendant, and Miss Newland, the victim of the alleged seducer made their appearance, and Miss Newland was put upon the stand.

Miss Newland examined—My name is Helen Newland; am the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Newland, the defendant; Evans was killed on the [illegible] of March last. [illegible]

Mr. Dunham, for the defence, asked witness what was her condition as to pregnancy. [illegible]

Questions by the Prosecution—When did your father [illegible] [illegible]

When did Evans first come to Bedford? About four years ago; started to school to him when he first came there. How old are you now? Will be nineteen in July. Who did you tell your father he made threats of exposure to? Did not tell to whom. Evans is a preacher, is he not? He was, but has since been dismissed from the church.

James C. Carlton testified to the excited condition of the defendant upon the occasion of his arrest, and that he had every appearance of being insane. Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 10.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Col. Cyrus L. Dunham examined.—Have known Dr. Newland intimately for twenty-five years; I think I know his general character for peace and humanity; it is good. I saw the Doctor the evening of the murder. I heard of the murder just as I was retiring. I heard he was at Carlton's drug store. I went there and found him, and he embraced me sobbing hysterically. He said to me, "Dunham, you and I have been old friends." I saw a crowd coming, and I asked him to go into a back room, but he would not go. He then said, "I killed him; I do not deny that I killed him. [illegible]"

[illegible]

Judge A. B. Carlton Examined.—Live in Bedford; have known Dr. Newland for thirty years; his character for peace and humanity is good; [illegible]

[illegible]

This witness saw the Doctor afterward, and gave the same testimony as to his actions as was given by previous witnesses.

[illegible]

THE CANAL.—Work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal has been prosecuted during the past winter but a moderate share of alacrity. The widening and deepening processes will be much speeded by the arrival of four new steam dredges, now [illegible] and expected to be in place by the 1st of June.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Speech of Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, May 1, 1866.

Mr. ALLISON. I offer the following amendments:

Section twenty, line seven, after the word "payable," insert "in lawful currency of the United States; [illegible]

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of $4,000,000 shall be loaned by the United States, in the manner and at the times hereinafter provided, to the company hereby [illegible], and its successors, to aid in the construction of said canal, [illegible] shall be advanced and paid in the bonds of the United States in denomination of $1,000 each, payable in lawful currency of the United States in twenty years [illegible] Treasury in the usual manner, and duly attested and dated the 1st day of September, 1866, payable at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st day of September, 1886, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in lawful currency of the United States, from and after the 1st day of September, 1866, upon warrants or coupons [illegible]

Section twenty-two, page 31, line three, after the word "thereof," strike out, "after deducting the cost of repairs and the expenses of operating and improving the same," so that it will read:

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That from all the tolls which shall be collected upon said canal, [illegible] and property passing said canal, ten per cent thereof shall, on the 1st day of January in each year after the completion of said canal, be paid by said company into the Treasury of the United States, which moneys, with the interest accruing thereon, shall be applied toward the payment of the principle of the sum so to be loaned to said company, [illegible]

Add to section twenty-three the following proviso:

Provided, That said rates of toll may at any time be reduced and regulated by Congress.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York. I accept those amendments as modifications of my substitute.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. Speaker, before entering upon the discussion of the merits of the particular bill now before the House for its consideration, I wish to say a word in relation to the general purpose sought to be effected by this class of improvements, namely, the opening up of new, and the enlargement of the natural channels of communication whereby the agricultural products of the country may have a cheap and easy transit from their point of production to the markets of the world.

It is manifest that by whatever sum we lessen the cost of transportation, by that sum we enrich either the producer or consumer of these products. I undertake to say that in the aggregate there is no class of our people that receive so little reward for their labor as those who till the soil, and no class will be more benefited by the class of legislation here proposed than the agriculturist, inasmuch as we have for many years produced a surplus of breadstuffs which must be exported in some form. The foreign market for this surplus affects the price of the product consumed at home. Hence it is that the markets in Liverpool control, to a great extent, the price of the wheat, the corn, the beef, the pork at Chicago, or upon the farms of the West. Our farmers are thus brought in competition with the wheat-growing countries of Russia, Egypt and Turkey, and whatever will cheapen the cost of transportation of the products of the farm will aid the farmer until the demand at home or abroad exceeds the supply when the consumer will be benefited. The States most directly interested in this subject, are the great prairie States of the West, as they produce nearly if not all the surplus cereals now produced in this country, as will be readily seen by a reference to the statistics upon this subject.

In 1864 there was produced in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, one-fourth of all the live stock produced in this country, amounting in value to $240,000,000, in round numbers; of wheat, more than one-third, or 60,000,000 bushels; of corn, nearly one-half, or 230,000,000 bushels; of cattle, 2,000,000, or one-third of the whole product; and of hogs, 4,000,000, or nearly one-third of the whole product. This, with a population of about three-tenths of the whole population of this country. The surplus of this enormous product must find a market in New England and other eastern States or it must go abroad. I but state the truth when I say that our farmers are now being ground to powder between the upper and nether millstone of monopoly that requires for transportation to New York one bushel of wheat for every bushel transported from the Mississippi to New York, and two for every bushel of corn thus transported; and for this reason they are looking with intense interest upon our deliberations here to give them some relief whereby their toil may be properly rewarded. The measure now before the House I have no doubt will be of material service in the right direction. But it is not enough, and this Congress will fail in the discharge of one of its most important obligations to the country if it adjourns without passing an act to remove all obstructions now in the way of the safe and continuous navigation of the great river that threads itself midway between the oceans that mark our eastern and western boundary, running from the British Possessions to the Gulf of Mexico. That is the natural highway for the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, both to the eastern portions of our own country and to foreign markets. And the West will not be content until the obstructions in the way of successful navigation of this river are removed, the most material of which lie upon the borders of Iowa and Illinois.

We are told that we must find a home market by building up in our midst manufactures, and thus bring the consumers of bread to the doors of those who produce it. I will say or do nothing that would discourage the growth of manufactures in the West or elsewhere in our country, but by proper and prudent legislation encourage their growth, and to that end would welcome Eastern capital in seeking investment in that direction. Yet no one who has beheld and traveled over our boundless and fertile prairies can fail to see that this region is destined to become, if it is not now, the granary of the world, and with all the looms and spindles of New England and the forges and rolling mills of Pennsylvania transplanted there we would still have a surplus of agricultural products that would be transported a long distance before a market could be secured. It is safe to assume that the increase of population, including immigration, will keep pace with production of cereals and breadstuffs, and the agriculturist will always seek the cheapest and most productive soils. It has been reasonably estimated that of wheat alone there will be produced, at the beginning of the next century, annually, five hundred million bushels, and of corn at least three times that number of bushels, one half of which will be produced in the prairie States west of Chicago, and chiefly consumed at points east of Buffalo, and must in some form be transported thither. This cannot be done except through the improved natural channels which nature has worked out by way of New Orleans and the great lakes. And here I wish to correct an error in which the gentleman from New York [Mr. Hulburd] in common with many others, has fallen, namely, that because of the nature of the Gulf Stream and the warm climate wheat and corn cannot be transported by way of New Orleans. This difficulty does not now exist, as by means of elevators at convenient points on the river the wheat and corn can reach New Orleans in a perfect condition, from which it can be easily and safely transported to any of the markets of the world; and the fact is that the United States exports wheat and flour to Portugal, Brazil, and Australia, and England imports largely from Turkey and Egypt; all this commerce being across the tropics subject to the climatic influences which prevail in the Gulf.

I mention these general facts in relation to this subject that the House may understand that the West will imperatively demand, and now, that this great river shall have removed from it the obstructions which hinder and impede its safe and easy navigation. This House has partially recognized this great want in the passage of the river and harbor bill, on yesterday, but the sums there appropriated will scarcely more than commence the great improvements demanded to secure the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf.

In demanding these improvements we do not ask for the establishment of any new policy, but only a full recognition of the long-established policy of the Government, often disputed, but as often asserted in the legislation of the country. The same grant of power to regulate commerce with foreign nations authorizes Congress to regulate commerce among the several States. This power has been asserted from the foundation of our Government, in making appropriations for light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers erected or placed within the bays, inlets, harbors and ports of the United States to render navigation safe and easy, and for the last ten years we have appropriated not less than $4,000,000 annually for this purpose, without objection, in order to protect the foreign commerce of the United States, when in fact our trans-oceanic commerce does not amount to more than one tenth of our domestic commerce, and when the former could not have existed for the last few years but for the productions of the food-producing States of this country.

Sir, the tonnage of the Erie canal alone amounted to more than the total tonnage transported to and from the United States for the years 1862 and 1863. The five States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, lying west of Chicago, bordering on the Mississippi and on the lakes, furnished one-third in value of the staples exported during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. And here I shall take the liberty of quoting from an address delivered by a distinguished citizen of my own city, P. Robb, Esq., before a convention of shippers and merchants held at Dubuque, which sets forth in concise terms the value of this commerce to our country. He says:

"An examination of the statistics fully establishes the additional fact that these five States during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, shipped East one hundred and fifty per cent more corn and meal, and twenty-five per cent more pork products than were exported from the entire country during the same period. These States not only supply the export wheat of the entire country, but also the export corn and pork products. The contributions, therefore, made by Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Iowa to the exports of the United States in these three leading agricultural staples alone, are as follows:

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Wheat	$48,558,730	$44,187,148	[illegible]
Corn and meal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork products	4,667,784	10,217,281	16,434,[illegible]
Total	$60,018,754	$64,027,308	$51,605,014

"Excluding gold, silver, and bullion, which are hardly analogous to other products, and the entire exports of domestic products of the United States amounted in 1860-'61 to $217,[illegible]; in 1861-'62 to $190,[illegible]; and in 1862-'63 to $[illegible],110.

"The average exports of the country for the three years was $[illegible], and the average exports which these five States contributed in wheat, corn and pork alone was $[illegible], or very nearly one-third.

"In 1861, 1862, and 1863, the average yearly tonnage of all American vessels engaged in trans-oceanic commerce and entering the ports of the United States, was 2,[illegible] tons, and the average tonnage of all the vessels of all countries engaged in oceanic commerce and entering the ports of the United States was [illegible] tons. Now, the three staples contributed by these five upper Mississippi States to our exports were equivalent to 1,375,000 tons annually. They, therefore, [illegible] one-third in value to our entire exports, but [illegible] the ocean to more than one-half of all our American tonnage, which was equivalent to one-fourth of all the tonnage of all nations, our own included, entering the United States and engaged in the trans-oceanic commerce. History cannot furnish a parallel. But for the relief afforded by the productive industry of this section our national credit would have been seriously impaired, and ships must have rotted at their wharves."

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have not the time to quote more largely from this address, which is in itself a complete argument on this subject.

Is it possible that those who organized our Government intended to confine the power to regulate commerce to that only which appertains to our intercourse with foreign nations, a power the most important in its creation and most extensive in its operation which can belong to any Government? Is it not certain that they intended to remove this power from the discordant and conflicting legislation of the States and place it under the auspices of a united and efficient Government, a power to be largely, liberally, and beneficially construed in furtherance of the great objects of Government, to be exercised prudently and wisely by the Congress of the United States, and to operate as well within the several States as upon our foreign commerce?

We are imperatively called upon now to exercise this power in behalf of the agricultural interest of the country, in order to furnish competing lines for the transportation of their products, so that the corn of the prairies may reach New England and the East, where it is needed for consumption and exportation, instead of being burned as now for fuel. We want these improvements to encourage the development of the great West, so that the food-consuming States may have cheap bread and the farmer may receive an adequate reward for his toil.

And inasmuch as the bill has a tendency to diminish the cost of transportation by creating a competing line of communication, it will receive the support of the people of the Western States and the sanction of their Representatives.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. J. M. Humphrey] finds fault with this measure, because he can find in the Constitution of the United States no power to pass it; but if he will refer to the measures that have been at various times before Congress, he will see that it has become the uniform policy of the Government to engage in these great works of internal improvement. There has scarcely been a Congress that has not, in some form or another, recognized this principle in our legislation. But the gentleman from New York [Mr. J. M. Humphrey] objects to this measure, because it is within the State of New York alone, because it does not connect any two States but the whole of the proposed improvement is necessarily in the State of New York. He seems to forget that it unites by water communication the great chain of lakes which float the commerce of many States, and opens a direct communication with the ocean that bears upon its bosom the commerce of the world.

Now, I think this bill finds its sanction in many provisions of the Constitution, as in the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States;" "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "and provide for the common defence," "to provide and maintain a navy," &c. It is admitted that this measure will be one of necessity for the protection and defence of our Northern lakes should we come in conflict with England.

But the gentleman says we are not likely to have a war with that country. Why, sir, upon the principle he advocates we cannot cast a cannon nor build a fortification in time of peace, because it is not necessary except as a war measure. We could not build a ship for the protection of our commercial marine because we are not engaged in war. I believe the true policy of the Government is, in time of peace to prepare for war. Therefore it is that whatever is necessary to control and protect the commerce of our great northwestern lakes and the States bordering upon them as a war measure, the Congress of the United States certainly has power to adopt, and it is the sole judge of the exigency which shall call for the exercise of that power.

But another objection of the gentleman is that it interferes with the proper local jurisdiction of the State of New York. The gentleman from New York will bear in mind that we are constantly interfering with the local jurisdiction of the States. We have done it in a marked instance in the passage of a national banking law, whereby we controlled the moneyed interest and power of this country by the creation of national banks. By the operations of that act in the State of Iowa, which I have the honor in part to represent, a State bank system has been utterly destroyed. Under the constitution of that State a charter organizing a general banking system in that State must be submitted to a vote of the people, and we had a system there which had been thus submitted and passed upon favorably; and yet, under the national banking law, our State bank system has been utterly ignored and driven out of existence, and without the consent of the State Legislature. A national system has been established there in violation of our State policy. So that we do interfere with the local policy of States by our legislation here, and we have the constitutional power to interfere when it is necessary for the general interests of the Government, or to carry out specific powers granted in the Constitution.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. INGERSOLL. I will yield five minutes of my time to the gentleman from Iowa to conclude his remarks.

Mr. ALLISON. I am certainly much obliged to the gentleman from Illinois. I desire to say one thing with reference to the policy of the State of New York on this subject of canals. I say that the policy which that State has adopted is sufficient of itself to justify the Congress of the United States in interfering with it by the adoption of this measure.

I hold in my hand the proceedings of the Canal Board of New York, wherein they report to the Legislature of that State that this Erie canal, which the gentleman says cost $100,000,000, instead of being a charge has actually been a benefit to that State, and has placed in its treasury $9,000,000 over and above the money expended for the construction of the work, nearly all of which was derived as a contribution by the grain-producing States of the West. And yet this State of New York proposes now, by its interference here, to prevent the Western States from transporting their cereals across that State, unless they pay tribute to that State in the way of tolls, such as it may see proper to impose; and it is for that reason, and to establish a competing line of transit, that this measure is proposed, for the purpose of depriving them of this monopoly of transportation between the lakes and the sea.

I know, also, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. J. M. Humphrey], when a member of the New York Senate, introduced a bill for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal, showing that he believed at that time, as every one but him now believes, that we do need additional facilities by which the cereals of the Western States can be transported to the city of New York, and to the markets of the East. How did he propose to enlarge that canal? He proposed to do it by means of locks, which were to pass vessels of six hundred tons burden, and to levy upon the commerce of the Western States seventy cents on every ton transported through that canal, in addition to the tolls levied by the State of New York upon its own citizens to pay for its construction and enlargement.

Now, the very fact that it has been the policy of the State of New York to compel the produce of the West to pass through the Erie canal or over her railroads, in order that she may control at will the commerce of the Western States, and levy tolls upon that commerce, is in itself a just reason why we [illegible] this measure, in order that Congress may have control over this national highway, connecting the lower with the upper lakes, and the lakes with the ocean, which thus far has been to us an unknown sea. And in order to keep this question of tolls within the power and control of Congress, I offered the amendment to the twenty-third section of the bill, giving this control to Congress, in order that we may not escape from the rapacious jaws of one class of monopolies to be swallowed up by the voracious maw of another; and in the hope that this competing highway may be used to cheapen transportation upon all the great lines eastward upon which we now depend to carry off our surplus productions, and in some degree to meet the growing wants and expectations of an industrious, intelligent, and virtuous population, now numbering millions, who have cast their lot west of the great lakes and in the valley of the Mississippi. And here I wish to express the thanks of that people to the honorable member from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks], who spoke so eloquently on Saturday of the growing wants of this great nation, and to his colleague, [Mr. Eliot], for his earnest, persistent, and successful effort to improve the great river upon which we must largely depend hereafter for the transportation of our products.

Mr. Speaker, if we would keep pace with the growing civilization of the age in which we live, we must foster and encourage our internal commerce, by opening up new avenues and improving the natural highways which Providence has carved out for us, and thus encourage every branch of our varied industry, and enable us with ease to meet the great responsibilities and burdens imposed upon us by the rebellion and war through which we have passed, and from which we have so triumphantly emerged. This improvement is but one link in the great chain of improvements necessary to develop our great material interests, and raise this nation to the high and brilliant destiny that awaits it.

Mr. Speaker, the measure as it is now presented, I believe, has in it but few if any objectionable features, unless it be the fact that it authorizes a corporation to construct this canal instead of providing for its construction under the direct auspices of the General Government. For myself I would prefer that the Government should itself undertake this great work of national improvement, in order that it might be as the ocean, free for the commerce of the world; but I have no doubt that whatever we could do by ourselves we can do through the necessary and proper agencies we may create. That we have the power to create a corporation for this purpose was decided in the Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, where it was decided expressly that Congress has power, where an object is necessary to be accomplished, to create the means by which that object may be accomplished, and that it may create a corporation as one of the means, if that is deemed the best way to accomplish the end sought to be attained.

Suicide of a Railroad Conductor—His Own Worst Enemy.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, May 9.]

Mr. Samuel Wynne, a conductor on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway, residing on Third street, near the corner of Wells, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself.

It seems that he retired on Monday evening, requesting his wife, as he had been on the road all the night previous, not to wake him very early in the morning. Yesterday morning his wife arose as usual, prepared breakfast, and dressed her children. At about ten o'clock she went to the back room in which her husband slept to awake him, but was horrified to find him lying on the bed in a pool of blood, with a terrible wound on the side of his head. He was perfectly conscious, although suffering much from pain and loss of blood. Dr. Wolcott was called, who dressed his wound and did all he could to make him comfortable. Dr. W. expresses the opinion that he cannot live, the ball having entered at the ear and lodged inside the skull, just over the brain.

Mr. Wynne has generally been considered a kind and affectionate husband and father, [illegible] although far from being an inebriate. About a [illegible] ago he had an attack of delirium tremens, when he made quite an exhibition of himself, by running through the streets and going through all the antics of one possessed. Ever since then he has rigidly abstained from liquor, but has been much depressed in spirits. He has lately made remarks which, now that the deed has been committed, furnish an explanation of his strange conduct, and lead his friends to believe that the deed was premeditated. During the most of yesterday he was perfectly conscious. He said that he wanted to die. Ever since his attack of *delirium tremens* he had imagined that the whole world was looking down upon him, and he could not live under the disgrace. His friends are much distressed at the occurrence.

PUGILISM.

Prize Fight for Six Hundred Dollars Between Sam Collier, of Baltimore, and Race Bolster, of Washington, D. C.—Collier the Victor in Forty-nine Rounds—Bolster Breaks his Hand and is Badly Beaten.

[From the New York Herald, May 9.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WITNESSING THE "MILL."

The admirers of the "manly art of self-defence," as illustrated in the prize ring, were regaled with an exhibition of the physical endurance of two of its members—Sam Collier, of Baltimore, and Race Bolster, of this city,—at daybreak this morning, near the White House landing, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. The affair was arranged with a degree of secrecy which precluded the possibility of the attendance of any but members of the ring.

SELECTING THE GROUND.

After considerable controversy, the ground for the ring was selected just below the White House, and the negro fishermen on the beach were impressed to level the ground for the approaching combat. This done, a deputation was despatched up shore to the steamer with orders to bring down the combatants.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

The first to appear was Collier, a small but wiry looking man, with no superfluous meat, and a look of supreme confidence in his ability to vanquish his expected antagonist.

At half past six o'clock Bolster made his appearance, and shying his hat in the ring, was loudly applauded. Collier appeared immediately after, and both took their seats in their respective corners of the ring.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILITIES.

At exactly twenty minutes to seven the combatants were called to time, and after indulging in the usual handshaking, advanced, and the contest commenced in earnest.

THE FIGHT.

ROUND 1.—Collier advanced confidently, and, without much ado, got in a stunner on Bolster's proboscis, which started the claret and brought the latter to grass.

ROUND 2.—Collier first blood. Collier advanced briskly, when, after an exchange of blows, the heavier of which were given by Collier, the antagonists clinched, and Bolster was thrown.

ROUND 3.—Bolster down with one severe hit from Collier.

ROUND 4.—Wild fighting on both sides, but Collier evidently the best man. Bolster down on slight blows. Assertions were made that he was "playing off," and that he would fight for two hours. No bets made on him.

ROUND 5.—Similar to former.

ROUND 6.—Bolster down again. No square knock down as yet. Assertions again made that Bolster was "playing off" and endeavoring to tire out his antagonist.

ROUND 7.—Collier again advanced as usual to his opponent's corner, who seemed to lack confidence in himself, but who fought with an apparent obstinacy which marked him as true game. At this juncture the friends of Collier were obliged to caution him against being too fast, the impression being that Bolster, by constantly going to grass, was endeavoring to worry his antagonist. The round ended by Bolster's again going to grass.

ROUND 8.—Bolster bears marks about the face, especially of severe punishment. He has a black eye and numerous cuts about the face, while Collier sheds but little claret, and, with only a flushed face, is seemingly as confident as ever. After some wild passages Bolster again goes to grass. A bet was then made that Bolster would win the fight, which was not taken, the impression still prevailing that he (Bolster) was endeavoring, by constant dropping, to worry out his antagonist.

ROUND 9.—Bolster got in a severe blow on Collier's "spare ribs," when a clinch occurred, in which Collier proved to be the top dog in the fight, and in which Bolster in the fall dislocated the metacarpal bone of the middle finger on his right hand; yet, with true grit, he refused to allow the sponge to be thrown up, and fought on.

ROUND 10 to 13 continued the fight with spirit, but evidently somewhat intimidated by the confident air of his opponent.

ROUND 14.—Bolster got in a severe blow on neck of Collier, when a clinch occurred and both went down, Collier on top.

ROUND 15.—Bolster again down, with slight passes.

ROUND 16.—Bolster again down on a feint, Collier seemingly amused and still confident.

ROUND 17.—Bolster received a severe stunner on the neck from Collier, which again brought him down.

ROUND 18.—Feints which resulted in a clinch, in which Bolster was thrown.

ROUNDS 19, 20, and 21 were similar to the eighteenth, Bolster going to grass every round.

ROUNDS 22 and 23.—The fighting was a repetition of former rounds; Bolster invariably going to grass, and the confidence of Collier seemed to increase [illegible]. Bolster appeared intimidated by the boldness of his adversary, who looked contemptuously upon Bolster as he adopted the drop game in every round, apparently without sufficient provocation. It now became evident to the spectators that Collier would be the winning man. Bolster lacked confidence in himself, and it was evident to every one present that his physical powers had already been strained to the utmost.

ROUND 24 to 34.—The fighting was a repetition of former rounds.

ROUND 35.—Bolster delivered a heavy blow, but, after some skirmishing, went down as usual. [illegible] while Bolster's was crimsoned by a large number of abrasions. The backers of both contestants, however, bore equal marks of punishment.

ROUNDS 36 to 45.—No change of strategy was observable in these rounds; [illegible]

ROUND 46.—[illegible]

ROUND 47.—Repetition of former. At this juncture the seconds of Bolster made known the fact that their principal's hand was broken at the ninth round. [illegible]

ROUND 48.—Bolster down again. Up to this time Collier had not gone to grass nor had a square knock down been received by either party. [illegible]

ROUND 49 AND LAST was brief but decisive, Bolster being knocked squarely off his pins; and the sponge was thrown up for his second, Johnny Lazarus, in token of his defeat.

A COLLECTION FOR THE DEFEATED.

A purse was immediately made up among the spectators for the vanquished pugilist, amounting to nearly $100.

A "SKRIMMAGE" ON THE WAY BACK.

The party then returned to the steamer and proceeded to the city, which they reached at half-past nine a. m. It is to be regretted that the party on their return to the city, by the imprudence of one of its members, became involved in a difficulty, which in all probability will result in the death of Barney Donnelly, one of the turbulent party, who was fired upon, and it is thought fatally wounded, by the proprietor of a drinking saloon.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed—Their Bodies Blown to Pieces and Unrecognizable—Seventeen Tons of Powder Destroyed—Carelessness, Induced by Intoxication, the Probable Cause of the Accident.

[From the Hartford Courier, May 8.]

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon the wafer screw press mill connected with the Hazard Powder Company's works at Hazardville exploded. The explosion was distinctly heard in this city, and in some places, particularly near the river, buildings were shaken to a considerable extent, pieces of furniture being knocked down. A cloud of smoke rose immediately above the ruins to a height of over one hundred feet. Its spiral form, widening and twisting, together with its variegated coloring of jet black and light, presented a strange and awful yet beautiful appearance from a distance. It was seen by persons near Trinity College, and on other elevations hereabouts.

The cause of the explosion is not known. In the press mill four men were employed, and all were killed outright. The process of pressing powder is crushing it in machinery from lumps, and it is comparatively safe work provided the powder is kept damp; if it is permitted to become dry, particles of sand or other substances which may possibly have become mixed with it are liable to occasion friction, and, if all moisture has been pressed out, an explosion is of course inevitable. That there was some difficulty or neglect of this kind may be true, though carelessness in other directions, which would produce the same result, is not improbable. The question is one of conjecture entirely.

The names of the men killed were: Edmund Parker, aged forty; John Keenan, aged thirty-five; William Agnew, aged fifty; and Patrick Bailey, a young man, who arrived last month from the old country. The three former were married and have large families. Agnew was for many years fireman for the Hartford Carpet Company, and was known as a steady, industrious man; Bailey was quiet, modest and [illegible] but little is known of him; the other two, so we were informed lived at Thompsonville, were given at times to indulgence in intoxicating drinks, and, as last Saturday was pay day, there are some people who think they may have been under the influence of liquor, which led them to be careless. Their conduct on previous occasions after pay day is the reason for this suspicion.

In the press mill were fifteen tons of powder, and in a building adjoining, which also exploded, two tons. The fire communicated to a piece of woods near by, and about two acres were burned over. The flames spread in the direction of two other buildings, in which a considerable quantity of powder was stored, and their explosion was supposed to be inevitable. But strong efforts were made to stay the progress of the fire, and, just at a time when further resistance seemed useless, one man, whose name we did not learn, remained at his post in the advance of the burning timber, while others had judiciously retreated, and by his boldness so encouraged the rest that all returned, and their united efforts once more proved successful—the buildings being saved. That is running more risk than several people we know of would run for a rich powder company. Human life in the scale against dollars and cents of a corporation is giving too many odds.

After the smoke had cleared away, the large crowd of people who had collected from the surrounding country viewed a scene not only of desolation, but of the most horrible description. The four unfortunate human beings, who had been ushered into eternity, were now to be thought of, and search soon revealed a terrible sight. Their bodies had been literally blown to atoms. For several rods around, the ground in places was covered with pieces of flesh and bones. Not a single portion of either body was preserved in shape, or sufficiently large to tell that the remains were those of men. Tufts of hair were discovered here, and blackened lumps of flesh there; the largest thing found being a piece of bone, not more than ten or twelve inches long.

The last explosion at their works occurred about a year and a half ago, but no lives were lost. It seems strange to an ordinary observer of men and their avocations that men can be found to work in such a place, and stranger still when it is stated that the wages paid are far below what is obtained in non-hazardous or moderately hazardous pursuits; yet we are told that after such an explosion the applications [illegible] greatly exceed the wants of the company, whose prices, it may be proper to say, range from one dollar twenty-five cents to three dollars per day. An explanation of this may be found, perhaps, in the fact that intelligent men—those who are careful and would prevent explosions so far as human [illegible]

[illegible] the premises at all events, [illegible] as underwriters would, and value their lives above any [illegible] which might be offered [illegible] risk. [illegible]

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Health of the City—Cleaning [illegible]—Interesting—Lumbering up the [illegible]

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Fire, Police and Health Commissioners was held at the Central Police Station, [illegible] and Lasalle streets, on Friday afternoon. Present—T. B. Brown, President, in the chair; Commissioners A. D. Titsworth and [illegible].

FROM THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

The following communication was read:

To the Honorable Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to call your attention to the importance of adopting measures to compel citizens to speedily and thoroughly cleanse their privy vaults, sinks and private drains. [illegible]

[illegible]

This can be done within a short time [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SCAVENGER'S [illegible]

The Health Officer reported that [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY SLAUGHTER H[illegible]

The new city slaughter house at [illegible] has been in course of erection by [illegible] and [illegible], completed, and will be formally opened [illegible] shedding of blood on Tuesday morning [illegible]

[illegible]

The cost of this structure [illegible]

Internal Revenue Receipts [illegible]

The following are the collections of [illegible] in the district of Cook County for [illegible] of April last past, classed under the heads [illegible]

Bill heads	[illegible]
Carriages	[illegible]
Cigars	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]
Confectionery	[illegible]
Distilled spirits	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]
Iron, all descriptions	[illegible]
Oil, lard and linseed	[illegible]
Repairs	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]
All others	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]
Calves	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Advertisements	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]
Lotteries	[illegible]
Railroads	[illegible]
Stages	[illegible]
Theatres, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Auction sales, ⅒ per cent	[illegible]
Commission sales, ⅒ per cent	[illegible]
Bank Sales, 1-10 per cent	[illegible]
Cash sales, 1-20 per cent	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Brokers	[illegible]
Builders	[illegible]
Gift enterprises	[illegible]
Manufacturers	[illegible]
Peddlers	[illegible]
Retail dealers	[illegible]
Wholesale dealers	[illegible]
All others	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Incomes	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]
Passports	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]

Distilled spirits, [illegible]

DASTARDLY [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866.

[illegible] Treasury Department loses about $700,000 [illegible] the question of the propriety of making the [illegible] depositories of public moneys. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Money market to-day was active and easy. Good produce and mercantile paper is in active demand, and passes freely at 10 per cent per annum, and inferior paper is discounted on the street at 1½ per cent per month.

Eastern Exchange was in better supply to-day and the market ruled easier, but there was no change in quotations. The counter rates are steady par buying and 1-10 premium selling, but round lots were sold among bankers at a premium of 40@50c per thousand—closing weak.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 129⅞ and closed at 129. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold-brokers:

[illegible]

Gold opened here to-day at 129¾, and closed at 129⅛. Silver was quiet at 118@120.

Government Bonds were active, and we note an advance of ¼ on Seven-Thirties. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago City Sewerage [illegible]
Cook County [illegible]

The closing quotations of the Second National Bank of this city, for Government securities, are as follows:

[illegible]

Messrs. Scripps, Preston & Kean, bankers, [illegible] quote, in their financial letter of to-day, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Boston money continues quite easy and [illegible]

The Pittsburgh [illegible]

The New York money market shows extreme ease [illegible]

[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 25 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

[illegible]

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending April 26, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: [illegible]

The Continent money has ruled about steady. The following are the latest quotations in the leading cities: [illegible]

REPORT OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The [illegible] report of the Erie Railroad Company, [illegible]

[illegible]

A motion was then made by Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

—The Baltimore *American* says [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for each, May 11th, 1866, [illegible] Joseph M. Lyons, Commission, Stock and Bond dealer in Government Securities, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]

There was a general decline in the Grain market to-day, and they closed unsettled and weak. [illegible]

The Provision market was very firm [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was quiet, with sales at [illegible]

Minnesota Wheat.

The wheat now being received from Minnesota is considered somewhat better in quality [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

[illegible]

New Orleans Market—May [illegible]

[illegible]

Low Water on the Erie [illegible]

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Boston Flour Market—May [illegible]

[illegible]

PUGILISM.

Prize Fight for Six Hundred Dollars, between Sam Collier, of Baltimore, and Race Bolster, of Washington, D. C.—Collier the Victor in Forty-nine Rounds—Bolster Breaks his Hand and is Badly Beaten.

[From the New York Herald, May 9.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR WITNESSING THE "MILL."

The admirers of the "manly art of self-defence," as illustrated in the prize ring, were regaled with an exhibition of the physical endurance of two of its members—Sam Collier, of Baltimore, and Race Bolster, of this city,—at daybreak this morning, near the White House landing, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac. [illegible]

SELECTING THE GROUND.

After considerable controversy, the ground for the ring was selected just below the White House, and the ropes and stakes on the beach were improvised to level the ground for the approaching combat. This done, a deputation was despatched up shore to the steamer with orders to bring down the combatants.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

The first to appear was Collier, a small but wiry looking man, with no superfluous meat, and a look of supreme confidence in his ability to vanquish his expected antagonist.

At half past six o'clock Bolster made his appearance, and shying his hat in the ring, was loudly applauded. Collier appeared immediately after, and both took their seats in their respective corners of the ring.

EXCHANGE OF CIVILITIES.

At exactly twenty minutes to seven the combatants were called to time, and after indulging in the usual handshaking, advanced, and the contest commenced in earnest.

THE FIGHT.

[illegible]

A COLLECTION FOR THE DEFEATED.

A purse was immediately made up among the spectators for the vanquished pugilist, amounting to nearly $100.

A "SCRIMMAGE" ON THE WAY BACK.

[illegible]

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed—Their Bodies Blown to Pieces and Unrecognizable—Seventeen Tons of Powder Destroyed—Carelessness, Induced by Intoxication, the Cause of the Accident.

[From the Hartford Courier, May 8.]

[illegible]

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Health of the City—Cleaning and Interring—Lumbering up the River.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Fire, Police and Health Commissioners [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

[illegible]

Internal Revenue Receipts for April.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a general decline in the Grain markets to-day, and they closed unsettled and weaker.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

Minnesota Wheat.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market—May 4.

[illegible]

Low Water on the Bars.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Boston Flour Market—May 9.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 11.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. Webster.

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. [illegible]

Dr. Burroughs.

173 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Constitution Life Syrup.

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS,

[illegible]

Your Destiny.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

KILGORE'S PATENT STOP COCK.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1866.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have examined the Improved Stop Cock patented by M. C. Kilgore, known as "Kilgore's Patent Stop Cock," and are highly pleased with its simplicity and efficiency, combining as it does the essential principles of a complete Stop Cock.

Its chief merits over the Stop Cock now in general use are its simplicity of construction, durability, and being easily repaired without removing any of its parts, also its exceedingly low cost.

Being in two parts, it can be used to make stop cock connections and disconnections without the use of sleevings, as the last connection is made in the socket of the cock. In all respects we consider it one of those inventions which commends itself to the attention of all who are using Stop Cocks.

JACOB BARNEY, Master Mechanic C. & R. I. R. R. Co.
C. J. JEWETT, Master Mechanic C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.
H. ANDERSON, General Master Mechanic C. & N. W. Railway.
A. L. SWEET, Master Mechanic Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Choice Milling Wheat,

SPRING AND WINTER,

In lots of 1 car load to 50,000 bushels, selected

ESPECIALLY FOR MILLERS,

Of varieties known as

Amber Milwaukee,
Wisconsin Club,
Wisconsin White Winter.

[illegible]

RICE BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTCHERS

[illegible]

Purchasing Agency.

[illegible]

W. S. PROUDFOOT & CO., 89 Washington street.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

GEORGE H. DADD, Sr.

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Travelers' Insurance Company [illegible]

JOHN TYRRELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSIST'T QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY,

[illegible]

Kenosha Cheese Box Factory.

[illegible] SAMMONS & SON, Box 421, Kenosha, Wis.

Special Notices.

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Aqua de Magnolia.

[illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

[illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

[illegible] S. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. [illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Helmstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring [illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c. [illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. [illegible]

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Dr. Keyser

[illegible] GEO. H. KEYSER.

[illegible] HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup,

The great Cholera Remedy. [illegible]

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Specific Pills.

[illegible]

Dr. J. Spear Lanier's Female Specific.

[illegible]

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA [illegible]

The Japanese Hair Stain [illegible]

Freckles, Tan and Pimples [illegible]

Business Cards

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

85 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Liberal advancements made on consignments.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

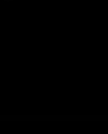
[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.



City Notices

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING, GRADING AND PLANKING ALLEY [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS the following described tracts and lots of land belonging to the School Fund [illegible]

CHARLES C. CHASE, School Agent.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CURBING, FILLING AND PAVING SOUTH WELLS STREET FROM VAN BUREN TO TAYLOR STREET.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS IN EAST VAN BUREN STREET.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. GALUTIA B. SMITH

IS NOW HERE!

SURE ON DEAFNESS. SALT RHEUM, &c.

Try it for Yourself!

NO other medical appliance has yet equaled the successful effects of the proprietary remedial known throughout the land as DR. G. B. SMITH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," of Philadelphia. It is a real curative. Try it on Salt Rheum, Deafness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Gathered Breasts, Piles, Wounds, Burns, Frosted Limbs, etc. DR. SMITH'S Electric Oil is ALL it purports to be. $200 sold in one day. DR. SMITH was the inventor of "Sugar Coated Pills," also, and his medicines were all good, and sold largely.

"We never saw nor heard of Sugar Coated Pills until Dr. Smith made and published them to us."

RUSHTON & CO.,
10 Broadway and 10 Astor House, N. Y.

Dr. SMITH will make personal application at the Tremont House.

Address Box 355, Chicago.

P. S.—A few days ago Dr. Smith received an order for a bottle, from A. M. Hobbs, Esq., Belvidere Mills, Belvidere, Ill., for a painful case. To-day Dr. Smith received the following letter:

BELVIDERE, May 8, 1866.

DR. SMITH—Please send me one dozen your "Electric Oil." The other gave perfect satisfaction, and is the only medicine that affords me any relief. There is none to be had here. Yours truly,

A. M. HOBBS, Belvidere Mills.

LATER.—A Homœopathic Physician in St. Paul says he paid $100 to a Doctor to treat his ear, for Deafness, and a single dollar bottle of DR. SMITH'S Electric Oil cured him.

Beware of Alcoholic, Camphor, Capsicum and Water Compounds, pretending to be Pain Cures! They are all made alike! Not a spoor of these enter into DR. SMITH'S "Electric Oil."

DR. SMITH never tells any one anything that he does not know to a CERTAINTY. See his Cholera Articles in the papers. If you want FACTS, just drop a line to P. O. Box 355, Chicago, and if you get anything but truth, draw a check for the amount and it will be honored.

THE GREAT

INDIAN

CATARRH REMEDY

Was obtained from the celebrated Indian Medicine Man of the SENECA TRIBE, who was renowned for his remarkable cures of Chronic Diseases, and particularly CATARRH.

Thousands are afflicted with this most annoying and disgusting disease, which first comes with a cold in the head, and is taken little or no notice of until it assumes a chronic form, and is then denominated Catarrh.

The most experienced and prosperous physicians have failed as yet to discover a permanent cure for the Catarrh or cold in the head, and this disease which [illegible]

[illegible]

Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents and a stamp.

LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents.

Address M. E. HIGGINS, Principal Depot 142 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

LIPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

20 Broad St., New York.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Particular attention given to the following stocks: [illegible]

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of securities bought and sold for the usual commission; special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines

of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. E. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

[illegible]

FLAGS

Of every description.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

[illegible]

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

[illegible]

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for [illegible]

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a very PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents.
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

[illegible]

And by Dealers Everywhere.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swelling, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]

Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.

Dr. Baker's Specific!

This Medicine will cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

[illegible]

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

[illegible]

DR. BAKER'S INJECTION.

[illegible]

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

Homœopathic Specifics!

[illegible]

FAMILY CASES.

[illegible]

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

COLUMBIAN SPRING WATER.

[illegible]

CONGRESS WATER

[illegible]

EMPIRE WATER

[illegible]

COLUMBIAN WATER.

[illegible]

HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, 92 Beekman-st., N.Y.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(Not a Whisky Preparation.)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

H

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs: [illegible]

O

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS

of the

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

are cured by

Hoofland's German Bitters.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT,

than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

O

Hoofland's German Bitters

will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and Cannot Make Drunkards,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J. [illegible]

LEVI G. BECK.

F

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. [illegible]

L

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. [illegible]

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. [illegible]

E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia. [illegible]

D. MERRIGE.

N

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of [illegible]

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. [illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

SENATE.

[illegible]

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Pensions to report on the expediency of [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HOWARD said that this discussion had taken a very wide range, so much so that it seemed as if the gentlemen who had taken part in it had [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—James Upton, who was arrested a few days ago on the charge of having stolen Officer Powell's watch, was brought up before the Police Court yesterday, and after a hearing, was discharged, there being no evidence adduced convicting him of the crime.

SUSPENDED SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The auction sale of the fine collection of oil paintings, of which we have previously spoken at some length, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock, at No. 81 Randolph street, [illegible]

THE HEATED TERM.—Parties in search of clothing suitable for the heated term, now near at hand, are commended to inspect the stock of summer and [illegible] offered by W. P. Church & Co., No. 113 Clark street. [illegible]

TROTTING.—A one mile race, best three in five for a purse of one hundred dollars, is advertised to come off this afternoon, at the Chicago Driving Park. [illegible]

IGNATE HERBSOG, the gentleman who was arrested some time ago, on the charge of arson, has [illegible] a certificate from the clerk of the Pacific Hotel, in St. Joseph, Missouri, to the fact that Mr. Herbsog was stopping at that hotel on the night of the 25th of January, [illegible]

BUILDING LOTS FOR THE WORKERS.—At three o'clock this afternoon an auction sale of lots will be made, the property being in Brown's addition to Chicago, convenient to the Union Stock Yards and to the city. [illegible]

[illegible]

RAPID JUSTICE.—At nine o'clock yesterday forenoon Matthew Lowery stole a gun worth [illegible] from J. J. Gardner; at ten he was arrested by detective Douglass; at half past ten he was examined in the Police Court; at eleven he was taken before the Grand Jury and was indicted; [illegible] in the Recorder's Court for trial; [illegible] was concluded, and at three he was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years in the Penitentiary at Joliet. Thus in the short space of six hours Matthew transformed himself, changed from a free man to Penitentiary convict.

COOK COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of Homœopathic physicians was held last evening in the lower lecture room of the Hahnemann Medical College, [illegible] the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society, to hold meetings every two weeks. The following are the officers elected:

President—R. Ludlam, M. D.
Secretary—T. C. Duncan, M. D.
Treasurer—H. N. Small, M. D.
Board of Censors—R. Ludlam, M. D., D. A. Colton, M. D., J. S. Mitchell, M. D.

IMPROVEMENT IN COURT PLASTER.—Among the recent patents issued is one to L. C. Gale of this city, for an "Improvement in the preparation of Court Plaster." [illegible]

"THE MERCHANTS OF CHICAGO."—The third edition of this semi-annual trade circular, published under the auspices of the Young Men's (Library) Association of Chicago, will be issued on the first of August next. It will number 20,000 copies, [illegible]

"HEAD GEAR."—Now that the miseries of the annual "May moving" are over, [illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A French Canadian, named [illegible]

[illegible] to the County Hospital.

Excitement Among the Photographers.

[illegible]

MODEL MUSIC STAND.

A Highly Useful Invention—Gathering the Stray Leaves—Elmore's Patent.

[illegible]

THE OPERA.—The Opera House was again crowded last evening with a brilliant and fashionable audience [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Columbian Gin.—As a Medicinal Stimulant [illegible]

A Specific for Throat Diseases. [illegible]

Teeth in Ruins are a sure drawback [illegible]

A Conquered Husband.—No, Jones would never [illegible]

$10,000 to Loan at Six Per Cent Interest.—We are prepared to loan the above amount upon first-class collateral security. [illegible]

Don't Forget It.—The auction sale of the property around the Chicago University will be continued at the office of Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 198 Washington street, this afternoon at two o'clock. [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & Co.

The Goddess of Fortune.—The fickle goddess of fortune often smiles bountifully upon those who woo her favor, [illegible] O'Brien's Gift Enterprise tickets, [illegible] Tickets $1 each.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Brewery for sale at Oil City, Pa. A chance is offered seldom met with. See the advertisement on first page.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies Afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists in Chicago and elsewhere. Price $2.

Humphreys.—A new and fresh supply of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicines, just received by Smith & Dwyer, wholesale and retail agents, Chicago, Illinois. Also, agents for Humphreys' Pond's Extract. See advertisement.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York.

Sorenessful.—The American Cow Milker, [illegible]

Prepare for warm weather. Refrigerators, ice boxes, water filters and coolers, ice cream freezers, [illegible] at Dalton & Co., 71 Lake street.

For the Best Stock of Looking Glasses [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circular, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 11.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 129¾.

MONEY.

There is no change in money.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Exchange fell off to 109¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is an increased depression in breadstuffs, with a decline of [illegible] on flour.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

RAILWAY SHARES.

[illegible]

PETROLEUM AND MINING SHARES.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods market is firm and steady, [illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 11.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 11.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 11.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, May 11.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 11.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.

[illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.

[illegible]

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 11.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 11.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 11.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, May 10th, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, Mr. JAMES RAMSEY and Miss LIZZIE AIKEN, all of Chicago. No cards.

In this city on Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D.D., HARRISON KELLEY and MARY [illegible], daughter of Horatio Underwood, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, May 10th, MARION M., wife of Edwin Sawyer, aged 25 years and 1 month. [illegible]

In this city, May 11th, at his residence No. 69 Rush street, JOSEPHUS M. FARKINSON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

In this city, May 11th, MARY EMMA, daughter of [illegible]

In New York city, on the 7th inst., RACHEL ANN SHANKLAND, wife of Palmer V. Kellogg, of Utica, New York.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

M'ME. GHIONI & SIGNOR SUSINI'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA!

MAX STRAKOSCH..........Director

THIS SATURDAY, May 12th, at 2 p.m.

Grand Farewell Gala Matinee!

Last performance in Chicago of the brothers Ricci's highly successful opera, in four acts,

CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)

M'lle PAULINA CANISSA, Signori BELLINI, FERRANTI, MARRA and SUSINI in the principal roles.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor F. ROSA

Admission $1, to all parts of the house. Tickets for sale at the usual places. Doors open at 1; opera commences at 2 p.m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

LAST NIGHT OF

Mr. McKEAN and Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.

THE OCTOROON

Zoe..........Miss Virginia Buchanan.
Wahnotee..........Mr. McKean Buchanan.
[illegible]..........Mr. J. H. McVicker.

SATURDAY EVENING, Schiller's great play of

THE ROBBERS.

Chas. De Moore..........Mr. McKean Buchanan
Amelia..........Miss Virginia Buchanan

Monday, the beautiful Cuban Sylph, M'lle Zoe, as

THE FRENCH SPY.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager

This Saturday afternoon, May 12th, at the Grand Matinee, and also in the evening, for the last time, will be presented

THE OCTOROON.

In rehearsal, MONEY AND MISERY. Also a new comedy, by Boucicault, entitled THE IRISH HEIRESS, [illegible]

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO.

Notice is hereby given that the

Annual Meeting of the Philharmonic Society

For the transaction of business and the election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at the [illegible] on MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, 1866, at 5 o'clock. Polls open from 5 to 6 o'clock.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, Secretary.

ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF SEASON TICKETS

Tickets for the eighth night (marked 8) will be received at the Matinee on Saturday, or the money will be refunded at the Box Office on Saturday morning, from 9 to 12.

CLOSING JUVENILE PARTY OF Martine's Terpsichorean Parlor,

248 and 250 Ohio street. Parents and their friends only are invited.

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Leonard Grover & C. D. Hess, Directors.

H. B. PHILLIPS..........Stage Manager.

MONDAY EVENING,

May 14th, 1866,

INAUGURAL NIGHT

OF THE BRILLIANT

Spring and Summer DRAMATIC SEASON.

First appearance of the great American Actor,

Mr. J. E. MURDOCH

First Night of the

TREMENDOUS COMBINATION,

Which has been organized and transported to Chicago at an expense hitherto unparalleled in any similar enterprise, [illegible] the FINEST COMPANY now upon the American Continent.

The opening performance will consist of that most sublime of all Shakespeare's wonderful creations,

HAMLET,

In which MR. MURDOCH, in the character of the "Prince of Denmark," stands without a living equal, and in which very many of Leading Artists of the Company will appear.

READ THIS SUPERB CAST.

HAMLET..........MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH

[illegible]

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 15th, the delightful Comedy of

MONEY,

With MR. MURDOCH in his great character of

ALFRED EVELYN,

Sustained by a Powerful Cast.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 16th, a

GRAND MATINEE.

Admission..........50 Cents.

To all parts of the house.

First performance of Miss Braddon's Great [illegible]

EAST LYNNE,

Or, The Elopement.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the Sublime Comedy of

WILD CATS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony Chairs, 75c; Reserved, $1; [illegible] SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. Box Book now open.

New Advertisements.

DR. LIGHTHILL

IN CHICAGO.

DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL,

Of 34 St. Mark's Place, New York, And 10 Boylston Street, Boston.

AUTHOR OF

"NEPHOTHERAPY,"

The new system of treatment for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c.

HAS ARRIVED,

And taken Rooms at the

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Where he can be consulted,

FOR A SHORT TIME,

ON

CATARRH, DEAFNESS!!

Discharges from the Ear,

Impaired Sight,

Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints,

And all the various diseases incident to the

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs.

To save unnecessary correspondence, the public are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case, as appropriate treatment cannot be instituted without it. In most cases, however, the remedies can be applied at home without the least inconvenience, and one interview is generally sufficient for the purposes of treatment. A record being kept of every case accepted, the remedies necessary for the completion of the treatment can be furnished whenever required.

Complimentary Letters

—FROM—

Distinguished Clergymen.

In Acknowledgment of the Benefit Derived from the Treatment of

DR. LIGHTHILL.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N.Y.

This may certify, that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headaches, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms, by stoppage of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fomentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease, in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D., New York.

Dr. Lighthill has been very successful in restoring the sight and hearing of my aged father-in-law, Hon. Pliny Cutler, of Boston, a gentleman eighty-two years of age.

HUBBARD WINSLOW.

I can endorse, from my knowledge of the circumstances of the above case, the fact stated by my late father, the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D. D.

WM. C. WINSLOW,

154 West Twenty-first street.

New York, March 5, 1865.

From the Rev. Joseph M. Clark, Rector of St. James' Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of giving Dr. Lighthill a testimonial in regard to the ability he displayed in restoring to hearing one of my ears, in which I had been deaf since I was at college some twenty years ago. I can now add still further evidence in his favor. My wife was relieved of a troublesome catarrh with which she had been affected for some time, and my two little girls benefitted in respect to hearing—one of whom had been quite deaf at intervals before his treatment.

JOS. M. CLARK.

Syracuse, June 24, 1865.

From the Rev. J. S. Cornelle, Rector of All-Saints Church, New York.

38 GOUVERNEUR STREET, New York.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir:—It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others, who may be suffering from like causes as myself, may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief, that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy,

I am, dear sir,

Yours, very gratefully,

S. J. CORNELLE,

Rector of All-Saints Church.

From the Rev. P. E. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh, of the worst type, for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and to suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately [illegible] and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. E. RUSSELL.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing good board in a private family, and very pleasant rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, [illegible] at the BELFAST HOUSE, 159 Michigan street, next door to corner of North Clark.

TO RENT—House—A house on Twenty-fifth street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—A fine three story brick house on Ohio-st., at much less than its value and on remarkably easy terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 241 Sherman street. Good rooms and all fitted up new, opposite the Michigan Southern depot.

BOARDING—Two day boarders can be accommodated in a private family at 43 South [illegible], West Side.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms in a private family pleasantly located on the West Side. House has all the modern improvements. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. Also, stable room if desired. Apply at 49 North Peoria-st., three doors from Madison-st. cars.

BOARDING—Best Restaurant board at $4 per week, at Commonwealth Dining Rooms, 144 Dearborn street. J. H. BRIGHAM.

BOARDING—A splendid suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, good accommodations for two gentlemen, at 151 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—A suite of elegant rooms for gentleman and wife; also, two rooms for gentlemen, at 244 Wabash avenue. Room for day boarders. A good cook and dining-room girl wanted.

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can find first-class board and a large room or suite of rooms, with closets, gas and bathroom, in a pleasant private family, at moderate rates. Reference given and required. Call at 42 Twenty-[illegible] street, corner Michigan avenue.

BOARDING—Evanston — One large front parlor, with large bedroom up stairs, both unfurnished; for a gentleman and wife or three in a family, but no children, to rent with board in a private family. This is a rare chance for a pleasant country residence. Address "EVANSTON," Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—Week and day boarders accommodated at No. 209 Washington street. Terms very reasonable.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at 285 Indiana street, convenient to Rush and State street bridges. References required.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front parlor for gentleman and wife; also, pleasant chamber for same (or two gentlemen), to let with privilege of bathroom. Apply at 471 West Randolph street.

BOARDING—Two pleasant front rooms, furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen. Location convenient to business. Apply at No. 50 Adams-st.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen will find desirable rooms at 112 Adams-st. Day board at $4.50.

BOARDING—A furnished front room, with closet, suitable for a couple, is now vacant at 63 Michigan avenue. Also a couple of day boarders can be accommodated at $5 per week.

BOARDING—One or two unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in one of the best residences on Indiana avenue, north of Eighteenth street. References required. Address "E W," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can have furnished rooms in a private family (West Side), healthy and beautiful location. Address "E," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A large room, well furnished, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 113 Michigan avenue.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.

100 CRATES OF CROCKERY AND 150 Boxes of Mirrors,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 17, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn-st., 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Large Sale of Superior NEW and SECOND-HAND

Household Furniture, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, a very superior assortment of Rich Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Oil Walnut, Parlor Suits, in Reps and Hair Cloth, with a general assortment of

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, PALMER'S BLOCK, 44 AND 46 RANDOLPH STREET.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, CLOTHING, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, May 15th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph Street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE PAWN-BROKER'S SALE.

Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewelry, Opera Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

By order of A. Lipman, Pawnbroker, on WEDNESDAY, May 16th, at 9 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street. [illegible] Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Opera Glasses, [illegible] Together with a large variety of merchandise, &c. &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

JOHN BRIGHT OIL STOCK AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 12th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph street, 20 shares John Bright Oil Company, par value 10 per share. This Company is located at Rockwell, [illegible] and is working.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

General Notices.

Galutia B. Smith, M. D.,

Offers to the public a scientific remedy for Deafness, in his far-famed "Electric Oil." Try it. It is quite innocent in the mouth of a delicate infant, and cures quantity, in one day, the worst kind of "nursing sore mouth." Often in a moment it relieves the most aggravated Piles and Bloody Flux. Try it on a Felon, Gathered Breast, &c., and say if you ever yet saw anything comparable to Dr. G. B. Smith's "Electric Oil."

Don't be deceived—always ask for Dr. Smith's [illegible]

1866. THE 1866.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway. The Western Transportation Company is prepared to transport Merchandise and Produce between Chicago, New York, Boston, and other Eastern and Western points, and way landings on the Lakes, running the following first-class propellers on the Lakes:

Empire State, Badger State, Mohawk, Buffalo, Free State, Pittsburgh, [illegible]

Forming a Daily Line between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO,

Touching at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit and Cleveland, connecting with the various railroads at those places, and at Buffalo with the

ERIE RAILWAY,

and the W. T. Co.'s Line of Boats on the Erie Canal, four of which leave Buffalo and New York daily. For contracts and bills of lading apply to

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING FOR A

PURSE OF $100.

ON

Saturday, May 12th.

[illegible] Lady Ladshaw, to Harness. [illegible] Lady Wait, to Harness.

BEST THREE IN FIVE.

Horses start at three o'clock.

WM. S. HOWARD, Pres't.

PASTURE.

Stock taken to pasture 12 miles south of Chicago, on the Blue Island Avenue Road. Terms [illegible]

CLOG DANCING TAUGHT BY TOM HAGUE,

At the Champion Saloon, 119 South Clark street, Chicago.

To Rent—Houses & Rooms

TO RENT—Cottage—A nice furnished cottage house of five rooms, [illegible] Apply at 243 North Franklin-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished, in a private family, without board. Inquire at No. 124 State-st.

TO RENT—Two front, furnished, rooms at 144 West Madison-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two very pleasant unfurnished sleeping rooms at 143 [illegible] street.

TO RENT—A Cottage House of six rooms, 1190 Wabash avenue. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire at 199 South Market, between 8 and 10 a.m.

TO RENT—That nicely papered and painted two-story frame house, with piazza and all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms, [illegible] at Fair View, [illegible] Apply at the Real Estate Office of THOS. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

TO RENT—House—No. 6 Quincy street, near the corner of State. Apply to S. S. HAYDEN, at Wood Yard, 196 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms for two or three gentlemen. Apply at No. 112 East Jackson street.

TO RENT—House—No. 854 West Madison street, thirteen rooms. Rent $600, in good repair. Apply to BARKER & TULEY, 107 Lakeside street.

TO RENT—A large, finely furnished sleeping room, [illegible] near the Court House. Apply at 166 South Clark street, up one flight of stairs.

TO RENT—A new two-story house of seven rooms, on West Side, four blocks from Madison-street cars. [illegible] 155 South Clark street, Room 3.

TO RENT—Three good Houses on Walnut street, one block from street cars. Very desirable. [illegible] Apply at No. 135 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—Brick basement frame house, ten rooms, large closets, gas and bath. North Side, fifteen minutes' walk from Court House. Immediate possession. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT, 83 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Two new two-story houses, in the grove one block south of the Soldiers' Home, containing nine rooms, convenient to the horse cars and a delightful location. [illegible] H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—To gentlemen only, a suite of furnished rooms (bedroom and parlor), on second floor, fronting the Court House, [illegible] Inquire at No. 90 West Washington street. References exchanged.

TO RENT—On North Side—Unfurnished sleeping rooms, at 133 Bremer street, by ROBT. EATON.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished rooms. A parlor and sleeping room, with single beds, for two gentlemen or man and wife, at 129 North Wells street.

TO RENT—A Cottage of 5 rooms, two pantries and clothes-press, furnished for housekeeping, corner Ellis-side and Twentieth streets. Cars pass the house. Rent $40 per month, in advance.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A Packing House and fixtures. [illegible] For particulars address P. O. Box 1924, or call at 138 North [illegible] street, between 9 and 1 p.m.

TO RENT—The east half of the Union Park House, Nos. 566 & 568 West Madison street, containing twenty rooms, gas and water. Will be leased at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. H. C. MOREY & CO., No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A new 2-story House, No. 1093 Michigan avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, containing eleven rooms. Inquire at the house, or to SAML. C. BEALD, 196 Washington street.

TO RENT—Five Houses at Cottage Grove; nine rooms, new, on lake shore, near Douglas' Grove. Apply at 39 North Canal street. DOWNS, GARLAND & HOLMES.

TO RENT—A well-furnished House on the North Side, east of Clark street and south of Chicago avenue, for the summer and fall. It contains ten rooms with all the conveniences for a family. A good stable will be rented with it if desired. [illegible]

TO RENT—To small families, the pleasant new dwellings (ready Monday next) over new stores at Taylor and Clinton streets, [illegible] $15 and $16 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—At Evanston, a neat house and lot within five minutes' walk of depot. [illegible] Apply to F. JUDSON & CO., 12 Methodist Block.

TO RENT—House—Two story, in good repair, corner of Robey street and South-western Plank Road. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—One of the fine new first class Dwellings fronting Lincoln Park, near [illegible] Apply on the premises, No. 384.

TO RENT—Rooms Large sized, furnished or unfurnished, without board, for gentlemen, at 106 Cass street.

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—22 acres, at Blue Island, under high cultivation, (good for a garden) with house. Apply to L. H. RAMSEY, Blue Island, or to JOHN M. HILL, 33 Clark street.

TO RENT—With Steam Power—One ground floor, 40x100 feet. A. G. GARFIELD, 204 Randolph street.

TO RENT—Lumber Yard—The Lumber Yard on east side North Branch Chicago River, south of railroad bridge, occupied by William Cowie the last year. Inquire of HIRAM WHEELER, [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House Building Improvement. Walls durable, warmer and cheaper than wooden frames. [illegible] S. A. CLEMENS, Patentee, 230 Lake street, in door.

FOR SALE—A nice two-story house, corner of Van Buren and Halsted streets, [illegible] H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot, with house on same of six rooms, near Randolph street cars. Terms easy. Inquire at 13 North Curtis street, from 12 to 1 and from 4 to 5 p.m.

FOR SALE—New house. Will be finished (in first-class style) by first part of June. [illegible] Apply to JOHN W. SHERMAN, [illegible] Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—9 lots on Madison street, bet. Oakley and Western-aves. [illegible] S. L. HURST & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 12, Dole's Building.

FOR SALE—One new cottage cheap, if applied for within four days. Call at 61 South Canal street.

FOR SALE—Fine cottage house and lot, 840 West Lake street. Eight rooms, closets, water and gas. GEO. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate brokers, 166 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two wooden buildings, suitable for small tenements, to be removed immediately. Inquire on premises, corner Clinton and Fulton streets. E. W. SLATCHFORD & CO.

FOR SALE—A new two-story brick and basement house, near Harrison street. Cars pass the door. Good location. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 62 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—Valuable business lot at private sale, until the 15th inst.; if not sold by that time, will be advertised and sold at public auction. The lot is situated on the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, one of the most valuable locations for business in the West Division, and a superior inducement is offered to those wishing to make a good and valuable investment. For further particulars inquire of J. A. MARSHALL, Room 33 Reynolds' block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on one of the best corners north of Twelfth street, on Wabash avenue, [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A first-rate House, with 1½ acres of ground, well improved with walks, shrubbery, grape vines, fruit, &c., at Lake Forest. Also, a nice house with 8 acres of land at Lake Forest. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A nice two-story House, ten rooms, gas and water, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen, all in complete order, with lot 25 feet front. Immediate possession given. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lots—On Wabash avenue, near Harmon Court, two lots adjoining, [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A first-class Cottage House of nine rooms and basement, and lot [illegible] in a good neighborhood on South Peoria street. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 37 Washington street, Room 2.

FOR SALE—House—A desirable frame house of 11 rooms, and lot 30x125 feet, on the corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, will be sold at a decided bargain. J. L. MCKINLEY & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House—Cheap, a large two-story frame house of 11 rooms, with stone foundation, and lot [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A frame house of ten rooms, No. 1015 Wabash avenue, [illegible] THOS. D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House—The two-story cottage No. 131 Monroe street, [illegible] Inquire on the premises of J. WOOD.

FOR SALE—The four-story frame building, three sets, adjoining east of H. Wheeler's Elevator, will be sold, [illegible] Apply to HIRAM WHEELER.

FOR SALE—Lots—By John McGlashen, No. 92 LaSalle street, [illegible] desirable lots in Forrestville, Hyde Park, [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL.—Henry Harris, formerly of Detroit, will find his wife and family by inquiring of Mr. Kent at Passenger Depot of the Michigan Central Depot.

Brick Machines.

All persons wishing Brick Machines for the coming season, should send their orders on immediately.

OUR

Hall's Improved Machine

is, beyond all [illegible]

Messrs. WHITING & WENTWORTH, P. O. Box 2786, Chicago,

On whose yards the Machine can be seen.

Peekskill Manufacturing Co.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a variety store on West side, [illegible] Apply at 327 South [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for a pair of horses or horse and buggy, forty (40) acres of farm land, located in [illegible] County. Inquire of A. F. GUILD, Jr., No. 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Valuable Business—An interest in a well-established and profitable business, [illegible] JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—For $3,000, a new double house, containing 11 rooms, with water, [illegible] 199 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Saloon doing a good business and in a good locality, with its fixtures and billiard tables. Apply within four days, at 196 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Heavy, new swing, new frame, [illegible] Apply at 54 Fremont-st., cor. Halsted.

FOR SALE—200 sett new one-half bushel Strawberry Drawers, [illegible] Address Box 3323.

FOR SALE—A barn in the rear of 81 East Adams-st., containing stalls for seven horses. Inquire at 119 East Monroe-st., in China [illegible]

FOR SALE—One two-seated open carriage, two good livery carriages, two hacks, one good horse, top buggy and harness, and eight sets of coach and single harness. LEADBEATER BROS., 30 South Clinton street.

FOR SALE—The best and cheapest door plate and stencil brands in the city at NEWPORT & CO.'S, General Engravers and Stencil Cutters, 130 South Water-st., next door to the old Board of Trade building.

FOR SALE—A first class manufacturing establishment, in a good location, [illegible] ISAAC CLAFLIN, 85 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Fruit and Confectionery Store with soda fountain, stock and fixtures all new, one block from Post Office. [illegible] Address "F," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Fine Lady's Saddle Horse. Stable 243 Michigan avenue.

FOR SALE—2 Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, 12 and 18 horse power. May be seen at our Machine Shop near the lock at Bridgeport. FOX & HOWARD, 82 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—One of the finest sets of guns, and one of the greatest pieces of workmanship ever brought [illegible] ADAM FRIEDRICH'S saloon, cor. Clark and South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Cow—One new milch cow. Call one week old. Apply at 231 South Water street, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A Printing Office, all in complete order, and materials enough for a [illegible] PETER SHIMP, 62 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for making money is offered to practical men now living, or who wish to settle in Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin or Iowa. Call and see for yourselves, at 121 Madison street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A complete set of Illinois and New York Reports for sale cheap. Inquire of HIGGINS & SWETT, 88 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Horse—A good gentle Family Horse. Can be seen at 408 Wabash avenue.

FOR SALE—Lard Oil Factory, in good running order; or will lease on reasonable terms. Address JOHN TOBIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—First class, centrally located, doing a fine business. Rare chance. Address "DRUGGIST," Post Office Box 247.

FOR SALE—Horses—A heavy pair of team horses. Apply at AKHURST & DOUGLAS' Boat Yard, Bridgeport.

FOR SALE—Fruit Store—An excellent opportunity is offered to invest in a Wholesale Fruit Store on South Water street, doing a good business. Capital from $2,000 to $3,000. Address, with full name and residence, "J F," Post Office.

FOR SALE—Cigar Store—Stock, lease and fixtures of one of the best located cigar stores in North Clark-st., doing a very profitable business. Apply to "B F," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Horse—A first-class Horse and Dray, with Harness. Horse is fit for any use, and is a good family horse. Apply at 43 River-st.

FOR SALE—Safe, side show case and counter with show case, at 167 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A first-class Restaurant and Saloon, with Billiard Rooms and a good Bar, all well fitted up and doing excellent business in one of the best locations in the city. [illegible] Inquire of LEON STRAUSS & CO., 104 Randolph street, Room 3.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Flour, Grain and Hay Store, in a first class location, will be sold at invoice. Address "G F H," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A good Piano and a Melodeon. If not sold, soon will rent them. Apply at 155 South Clark-st., Room 10, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Billiard Saloon in one of the best locations in the city. Apply to J. M. BRUNSWICK BROS., 73 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A pair small sized young bay horses, well matched, and perfectly gentle, suitable for a family carriage, or buggy; [illegible] Address "S S," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Restaurant and Billiard hall and saloon, in one of the best locations in the city. Apply to J. M. BRUNSWICK & BROS., 73 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Meat Market—Corner Jefferson and Adams street, now doing a good cash business.

FOR SALE—Grocery—A Grocery store, doing a good business, stock, fixtures and lease. Apply at 154 West Randolph street.

FOR SALE Saloon and Eating House. Stock, lease and fixtures of a first class saloon and eating house, [illegible] Address Box 419 Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Steam Soap Factory in complete order, with a good run of customers. [illegible] ELLENWOOD & PASDELOUP, Nos. 194 Randolph street, Room 9, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Livery Stock—The entire livery stock, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., [illegible] Inquire of WM. WRIGHT, Proprietor of Wright's Hotel.

FOR SALE—Boiler—Cheap—A thirty-two (32) foot Locomotive Boiler, with engine forty (40) horse power. [illegible] CHAPMAN & SHINN, Room 19, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two first-class, new, Stationary Engines, 10-inch bore, 18 stroke. Northwestern Manufacturing Co., Jefferson street, between Lake and Randolph.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler—A twenty horse Engine and Boiler, in perfect order, [illegible] will sell at a very low price. Inquire of THOS. GOODWILLIE, east end of north Water street, No. 1, Pier.

FOR SALE—The patent right of a new article that is not yet on every vessel, and in every hotel, restaurant and private dwelling in the land. It will pay a profit of 200 per cent. to the manufacturer. Persons wishing to engage in a permanent manufacturing business can examine it by calling on JOHN S. TURCHIN & CO., Room No. 15 Fullerton Block.

FOR SALE—Patent Shingle, Stave and Barrel Machinery, comprising shingle mills, heading mills, stave cutters, shingle, stave and heading jointers, heading turners and joiners, [illegible] FULLER & FORD, 282 and 284 Madison-st.

To Rent—Stores & Offices.

TO RENT—Store—A new store on Wells st., with four rooms in rear, at a low rent to a respectable tenant. An excellent stand. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A Restaurant, with all the necessary fixtures; one year's lease. Inquire at the American Hotel, corner of North Water and Wells streets.

TO RENT—A new Store, with six rooms, on West Lake-st., corner of Oakley, suitable for a grocery, provision, or any other business. Will be finished by the first of June. Rent $35 per month. Inquire at 87 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A large store No. 216 South Clark-st. Rent only $40 per month. Inquire in the same store.

TO RENT—The splendid New Store cor. of Taylor and Clinton streets will be ready by Monday next. Good location for Grocery, Drug or most any kind of business. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two fine Stores and Buildings, Nos. 271 & 273 South Clark street. Apply to J. A. MARSHALL, Room 3, at 97 Clark street.

TO RENT—The Store 103 South Water street. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Store—To rent under the Lloyd House, No. 414 South Clark street. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Store—Half of Store 118 South Clark street for one or more years. Apply soon to C. J. IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

TO RENT—Basement—The large and commodious basement, 190 and 192 Washington street, [illegible] RICHARD'S IRON WORKS, 190 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Offices—A desirable suit of offices on Randolph street. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 144 Randolph street, Room 12.

TO RENT—The stores Nos. 103, 105, & 107, in Portland Block, are now offered for rent on favorable terms. [illegible] Apply to T. LYMAN, Room No. 17, Portland Block.

TO RENT—Offices—In building corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. Apply to [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday, from 110 West White street, Mary O'Hern, a little girl eight years old. Had on a black straw hat, with blue ribbon, grey cloak and red dress. Any one returning her will be rewarded. [illegible]

LOST—$40 Reward—On the [illegible]

LOST—On West Randolph street [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Day boarders at Crawford's Boarding House, 51 [illegible] street. Terms $5 per week.

WANTED—Chicago property in exchange for a good farm, [illegible] JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

WANTED—A partner in the wholesale liquor business, with [illegible] "F F," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, without children, a house furnished for [illegible] Address "S H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Nice furniture in exchange for good land, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a small farm worth about $5,000, and within 50 miles of Chicago. Address, giving number of acres, amount of improvements, location and price, "F W," Tribune office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, without children, board in a private genteel family; or it any family leaving the city for the summer are desirous of having a pleasant family to occupy their premises, [illegible] P. O. Box 1841. Best of references given and required.

WANTED—A stationary engine of about twenty-horse power, to exchange for valuable city real estate. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2.

WANTED Immediately, a second-hand set of drug drawers. Address S. F. COLLINS, Indian Physician, 91 West Madison street.

WANTED—Billiard Table—Address P. O. Box 5962.

WANTED—A home—In an American family for a fatherless boy seven years of age, to be raised as their own until he is of age. [illegible] Address MRS. GORDON, in care of Miss Fays, Butterfield-st., near Nineteenth-st.

WANTED—A purchaser. A physician about to visit Europe wishes to sell his office furniture, medicines, &c. A splendid chance for a young man. Office in the principal business in Chicago. Price $500. Address PHYSICIAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Capitalists—The advertiser offers a rare chance for investment in a first-class manufacturing company in this city, [illegible] "S G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Solicitors—Male and female, can earn $150 per week. Capital required, $20 and upward. E. DANFORTH & CO., 85 Washington street, Room 17.

WANTED—Cheap lands in Iowa on which to settle German emigrants. Good rolling prairie with or without timber. All sorts of locations that are eligible will be accepted. Send in full descriptive lists with your terms. The emigrants will be directed to your land by our Agents. Address E. M. MERRILL, Sheriff's Box, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—I will furnish a substantial good business to any enterprising man who has from $500 to $700 in cash, by applying to F. S. GOULD, 168 State street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Pupils In Photograph Painting—Mrs. D. Johnston will give lessons to a limited number at her studio room 43 Lombard Block, Monroe-st., next to the Post Office. Terms reasonable.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—An experienced man as gardener, and to take care of horses and carriage, &c., in a private family. Apply in office south-west corner of Wells and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—Five good harness makers wanted at Kerfoot's. Good prices paid for work. CHAS. A. KERFOOT, No. 87 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs. Applicants by mail enclose 15 cts.

WANTED—A good boy, from 12 to 15 years old. Don't call till 11 a.m., at Room 2, up-stairs, 132 Dearborn street, corner of Madison.

WANTED—A good Gardener, who will also take care of two horses and cow. Apply at 89 Randolph street.

WANTED—Immediately, three or four good house carpenters at 312 West Lake street.

WANTED—All men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 134 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison, Room 2, up stairs, and secure good paying situations.

WANTED—Upholsterer at Hays & Chapin's Furniture Store, 300 State street.

WANTED—Immediately—Gentlemen, traveling men and others, to know we offer greater inducements for making money fast [illegible] Send two stamps for reply.

WANTED—A good Carpenter and Joiner at CHAS. BRACHVOGEL'S, 53 Wells street.

WANTED—Immediately—250 good railroad laborers. Wages $2 a day. Also, choppers, [illegible] Apply at 155 South Clark-st., Room 3, [illegible]

WANTED—First-class canvassers for a first-class work. [illegible] A. STODDARD & CO., 104 Washington street, Chicago. Box 229.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Girl—To do general housework in a private family; must be competent to cook, &c. Apply at 211 West Washington street.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at No. 314 West Washington street.

WANTED—Teacher—A Governess or Day Teacher for two girls, [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6397, Chicago.

WANTED—At 182 South Clark street, a lady competent to take charge of the Ladies' Furnishing Goods Department, and a good sewer.

WANTED—A good girl to put up medicine. Call after 10 a.m. at 132 Dearborn street, Room 2, up-stairs.

WANTED—A good, competent cook at 274 Michigan avenue. None need apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—One cook, one girl to do general housework. Apply at south-west corner of Wells and Monroe streets, up stairs. To the right kind of persons good wages will be paid.

WANTED—Two good girls, one as cook, the other to sew and take care of a baby. None need apply without references. Inquire at 61 Park avenue.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Furnished room. Two young men want a furnished room, and taken care of. They are willing to pay a fair price for a pleasant room. North or West Side, private family preferred. Address "C C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent Cottage of six or seven rooms. Call at or address No. 30 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—To Rent—Room for a lawyer's office. Must be near Court House. Address "L L," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A medium-sized, well finished house. One with stable preferred. Must be in a good neighborhood. Apply at Room 10, 85 Washington street.

WANTED—To Rent—A young man wants a good room, with closet, with or without board. Can furnish, if desired. Liberal compensation for good room. Address "H," Box 3933.

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished room suitable for a single gentleman (without board). References given if required. Address "C S T," Box 5568.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000, in a business paying $50 profit per day. Best of reference given and required. Apply at 44 Washington-st., up two flights.

WANTED—Partner—In the wholesale liquor business; capital from three to eight thousand dollars. Good trade established. Address 122 Monroe-st.

WANTED—Partner—A man with $300 to invest in a wholesale Bell Factory in this city. Call at 89 South Water-st., at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. upstairs. D. E. BOSE.

WANTED—Partner—With $8,000 in a well established and good-paying manufacturing business. Address HENRY DOYLE, Lock Box 152, Dubuque, Iowa.

WANTED—A Partner—A good business man with from $500 to $1,000 capital, in a manufacturing business that will pay. Call to-day at Room 18, 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $2,000 or $2,500 to manufacture Farm [illegible] P. O. Box 1387.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A farm of 100 acres, 80 improved, 20 timber, [illegible] ARTHUR & OLSEN, 110 States.

FOR SALE—House and lot in the pleasant and fast growing village of Evanston, [illegible] J. J. ELLSWORTH.

FOR SALE—Wisconsin Land—[illegible] JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—At [illegible] Hotel, on the most travelled thoroughfare out of Chicago, [illegible] Apply to JOHN S. S. QUICK, No. 42 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 acres beautiful farming land, [illegible] Apply to or address CHAS. G. PEARSON, [illegible] North Livingston County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice Property in the beautiful town of Linden, Steuben County, [illegible] W. G. BUTLER, [illegible] or R. G. MATHEWS, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by J. T. Headley, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month and all expenses paid, [illegible] W. H. SUNDERSON, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In [illegible] Agency Depot, [illegible] DON, agent, 58 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, by Col. Brockett, [illegible]

Six Years of [illegible]

To the Publisher. [illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., 5 Custom House Place, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—New [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Now [illegible] HISTORY OF REBELLION, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—1,000 [illegible] DON, agent, 58 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—E[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$80 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Always [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$200 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—Left [illegible]

FOUND—A [illegible]

Taken Up.

TAKEN UP—Mare—On [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

THE NEWLA[illegible] TRAGE[illegible]

The Testimony and a Por[illegible] the Plea [illegible]

THE POLITIC[illegible] PECTS OF [illegible] CASE.

Santa Anna in [illegible] on Behalf of [illegible]

THE MERCHANTS' U[illegible] FAILURE.

SWINDLING BY THE [illegible]

Government Victim[illegible] $700,000

Suit Against Gov. [illegible] Iowa.

The Fenian Expedi[illegible] York.

Where has the [illegible] Gone?

THE TRIAL OF JEF[illegible]

Charge of Judge [illegible]

FROM WASHING[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOU[illegible]

[illegible]